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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MAY 22, 1920. NO. 25.

SIX THOUSAND ATTEND HORSE SHOW AT CAMP

NOTHING INTERRUPTS THE PROGRAM—TENTH FIELD ARTILLERY WINS FIRST PLACE IN MANY EVENTS.

The Third Division horse show, witnessed by six thousand persons, went off in grand fashion last Saturday at Miller Field. This is one of the largest crowds of spectators that has ever attended an event of this nature at Camp Pike. Although there was a little rain in the afternoon, the interest in the events of the day did not lessen until the last contest was over.

From the time the Stars and Stripes were raised on the flagpole in the northeast corner of the field until the close of the lats event there was no break in the program. No accidents occurred during the entire day, and everything went off as scheduled.

The Tenth Field Artillery was the most consistent winner for the day. The men and officers of this regiment won seven first places besides several second places. The sensation of the day was the work of "Gray Eagle," the mount of Lieut. Col T. J. Johnson, commanding officer of the Ten. Field Artillery.

The following is a list of the winners in the various events:

Class 1-A, artillery horse in hand: "Jim," Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, first; "Harry," 10th Field Artillery, second; "Bob," Headquarters Troop, third.

Class 1-B, water carts: 10th Field Artillery, first; 76th Field Artillery, second; 38th Infantry, third.

Class 2, escort wagons, horse drawn: 10th Field Artillery, first; 76th Field Artillery, second; 38th Infantry, third. Escort wagons, mule drawn: Sixth Engineers, first; Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, second; 30th Infantry, third.

Class 3, boys' and girls' class: Miss Laurine Lawson, "Tom Tucker," first; Miss Charlotte Peyton, "Rob Roy," second; Master Lewis E. Russel, "Nig," third.

Class 4, Machine Gun class: 38th Infantry, first; Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, second; Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, third.

Class 5, enlisted men's class, best rider shown in management of horse at walk, trot and gallop and in passing an obstacle: "Flyer," 76th Field Artillery, first; "Bob," Third Mobile Veterinary Section, second; "Tom," Third Mobile Veterinary Section, third.

Class 6, best suitable mount for officer: "Bronc," Lieut. William R. Wolfe, first; "Bob," Lieut. M. M. Jones, second; "Betty," Capt. O. W. Haynie, third.

Class 7, artillery class: Two entrants, two firsts awarded. 10th Field Artillery and 76th Field Artillery.

Class 8, ladies' open class: "Marceline," Mrs. H. L. Harris, first; "Gay Lady," Miss Martha Coleman, second; "Jerry," third, Mobile Veterinary Section, third.

Class 9, officers' charger class: "Gray Eagle," Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, first; "Duke," Capt. J. A. Fortin, second; "Peter," Lieut. F. J. Bolender, third.

Class 10—Ladies' class, riding three-gaited horses: "King," Mrs. Zundell, first; "Jerry," Third Mobile Veterinary Section, second; "Duke," Mrs. Robert Sears, third.

Class 11—Jumping competition, officers: "Ned," Lieut. G. C. Benson, first; "Gray Eagle," Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, second; "Sweetheart," Lieut. M. M. Jones, third.

Class 12—Open saddle class, ladies' or gentlemen, any horse: "Gay Lady," Miss Martha Coleman, first; "Bobbie," Maj. George S. Taylor, second; "Flo," Capt. W. M. Cooley, third.

Class 13—Ladies' jumping class: Only two entrants: "Babe," Mrs. Ray Henry, first; "Signet," Miss Martha Coleman, second.

Class 14—Polo pony class, shown with ball and stick, bending race: "Lady," Lieut. Theodore E. Voight, first; "Strawberry," Capt. J. A. Grant, second; "Prince," Capt. O. S. Rolfe, third.

Class 15—Jumping competition in pairs (only two entrants): "Gray Eagle," Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson and "Sweetheart," Lieut. M. M. Jones, first; "Jim," Lieut. U. O. Cummings and "Ned," Lieut. G. C. Benson, second.

Class 16—Bending race for polo ponies, elimination race: "Rowdy," Lieut. William R. Wolfe, first; "Nance," Lieut. Frank R. Osborne, second; "Prince," Capt. O. S. Rolfe, third.

Class 17—Novelty jumping class: "Gray Eagle," Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, first; "Ned," Lieut. G. C. Benson, second; "Duke," Capt. J. A. Fortin, third.

Class 18—High jumping class: "Jim," Lieut. U. O. Cummings, first, height, 5 feet; "Mick," Capt. H. L. Branson, second, height, 4 feet 8 in.; "Atlas," Lieut. W. R. Hazelrigg, third.

Class 19—Jumping competition, enlisted men: "Flyer," Sergeant Epps, first; "Tom," Private Bortus, second; "Bob," Private Collian, third.

Class 20—Championship jumping class: "Gray Eagle," Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, first; "Flyer," Sergeant Epps, second; "Jim," Lieut. U. O. Cummings, third.

Government Ships May Carry U. S. Athletes to the Olympic Games

The oversease transportation difficulties of the American Olympic Committee appear to be in a fair way of being lightened, says the New York Times. It has been announced that the House Committee on Military Affairs voted to bring out the bill permitting the use of Government transports to carry American athletes to Antwerp for the Olympic games during the coming summer.

Favorable action by the House of Representatives, as is expected in view of chaotic transatlantic travel conditions, which, without Government assistance, would probably prevent the United States from being represented by teams of sufficient size to assure a fair chance of victory against the large combinations of European nations. The bill permitting the use of transports for this purpose has already been passed by the Senate, and concurrent action by the House, followed by the president's signature, will complete the governmental formalities. It is realized that if the bill becomes a law its passage will be due entirely to the unusual conditions prevailing in commercial steamship circles and forms no precedence for future or normal periods.

President Gustavus T. Kirby of the American Olympic Committee, in commenting on the situation, said:

"The telegram announcing the decision of the Committee on Military Affairs has greatly encouraged us in our endeavor to secure thoroughly representative teams to compete for the United States at the Belgium games. The utter impossibility of obtaining transportation for several hundred contestants through normal channels at this time with which the committee has been confronted. We have athletes who compare favorably with the best in the world and the organization necessary to lead them to victory. With steamship companies unable to provide accommodation we have almost despaired at times of maintaing our proud record made in previous Olympiads."

Moving pictures of the battle scenes in the world war, taken by the Army Signal Corps, were shown to members of Congress in the House Office building recently at a special exhibition.

Subscribe Now!

There are many men at Camp Pike who are not subscribers to the Watch on the Rhine. These men ought to be readers of the paper in order for the work of the Society to be one hundred per cent efficient.

Cpl. John Bordeleau of the Sixth Engineers is conducting a drive for subscriptions among the different units of the Division. If you are not a regular reader of the paper, become one, and be a booster for the Society.

Little Rock Branch To Be Formed

Little Rock is going to have a branch of the Society of the Third Division. It will not be a big branch, but it ought to be a lively one. And it will have a big mission to fill in serving the interests of the Marnemen who are still in the service and stationed at Camp Pike.

The movement to form the branch is being headed by J. Doyle Williams of 2222 Chester Street, Little Rock. His phone number is Main 7608. He is sending out a letter to all the men he knows of in Little Rock and adjoining towns.

These men are urged to get in touch with Mr. Williams at once and let him know what they have to suggest. They are also urged to hunt up any stray Marnemen they know about.

A meeting will be called as soon as enough men respond to the call.

WAR PICTURES ARE BEING CLASSIFIED

The A. E. F. Picture Service is the newest organization that presents itself and its service to the consideration of veterans, says the Stars and Stripes. Its announcement states that it is prepared to secure at once for units and individuals, photographs from the various bureaus, including the Signal Corps, where the largest collection exists, showing individuals, places, units and battle activities. Within a short time it will issue a pictorial history of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, classifying over 600 official photographs taken during the progress of that battle.

In reply to an inquiry as to the service they are able to give, the A. E. F. Picture Service announces that if a veteran will give the name of his unit and the places visited in France, they will supply a description of the photographs that were taken of that unit in France and of the places visited, advising as to the most desirable views to be had and preparing for him a pictorial story of his experience overseas.

A special department is to be devoted to the preparation of pictorial histories of units for divisional societies, and posts of veteran's associations. Another of the departments planned will prepare sets of lantern slides complete with lectures describing battle phases and the work of the various corps and services in the winning of the war. Modest fees will be charged for the service.

The offices of the A. E. F. Picture Service are located at 302 Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia Branch Sets Date for Next Meeting

The date for the next meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Society of the Third Division is set for Thursday, June 3. The place selected for the meeting is the rooms of the Benedict Club.

The entertainment committee says that it has planned a real A. E. F. night. There will be a rousing speaker for the evening, and an additional feature of the program will be an entertainment put on by several former members of the Chop Suey Show. There will be refreshments and everything essential for a splendid meeting. ing.

Chicago Post of Society Postpones Next Meeting

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch, held in Mr. F. N. Reed's office, 195 North Clark street, the 14th of May, it was decided to postpone the next regular meeting of the Branch until Tuesday, June 8, 1920. The next affair is to be a record breaker for attendance, and at that time plans will be made for a celebration on the 14th of July.

The place of meeting will be the banquet hall of the City Club of Chicago; the time, 7:30 p. m. There will be a dinner, dancing, professional entertainment and entertainment by some of the Y. M. C. A. people of the \ of O. The prices are $4 per couple or $3 per single ticket. Every Marneman in Chicago is urged to be present with his best girl on his arm.

Senator Sheppard of Texas has introduced an amendment to the army appropriation bill for the purchase of 5,000 acres of land for a target range at Leon Springs, Texas.

Thirty Billion Must Be Paid by Germany

A report from Paris says that the Anglo-French conference at Hythe, which closed Sunday, decided that the sum which Germany should pay as reparation would be fixed at 120,000,000,000 marks gold, approximately $30,000,000,000.

It is also understood that it was decided Germany would be permitted to issue bonds covering her indebtedness to the allies payable in annual installations.

Such action, it is pointed out, would enable France to discount a part of her claim on Germany and permit her to settle her debts to the United States and the allies.

A special conference of the allies will be held at Ostend to consider financial questions among the allies, it is stated. This meeting will be independent of the League of Nations conference at Brussels. The dates of these conferences remain to be fixed.

The decisions thus reported have been favorably received in French circles. While the total amount to be paid as reparation is much lower than the figure France desired, and is still further short of the actual sum declared to be required to restore the devastated regions and pay for other damage, it is pointed out that 66,000,000,000 marks in gold, which is figured as France's share, would be equivalent at the present rate of exchange to nearly 240,000,000,000 francs in French paper, this it is felt, could hardly fail to satisfy French public opinion.

Pittsburg Marnemen to Hold Meeting Tuesday

The Marnemen of Pittsburgh are going to hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, May 25th, at eight o'clock. The place of assembly is the fifth floor of the Public Safety Building on Sixth Avenue.

The purpose of the meeting is to push the work of organizing a branch of the Society of the Third Division, and to sign a petition for a charter from the headquarters of the Society. It is important that there be a full attendance of all the old members of the Third who are stationed in and about Pittsburgh.

W. H. Marble, manager of the American Stainless Steel Company, 1541 Oliver Building, is pushing the work of organizing the branch.

Victory Medals Will Soon Be Ready for Distribution

The War Department is now drawing up plans for the distribution of the Victory Medal to the great army of men who are entitled to receive it.

According to the latest information, it is probable that it will be necessary to make application and present the discharge, in order to procure the medal.

Those entitled to the Victory Medal under the latest instructions issued by the War Department are as follows: "All officers, contract surgeons and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable; also to any officer or enlisted man who entered the service subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918, and served as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia or European Russia and whose service was honorable."

France and U. S. Will Join in Honoring Dead

France and the United States will join in the celebration of Memorial Day in France, says the Stars and Stripes. From the dreary, murky Atlantic ports to the far-flung posts of honor stretching along the Western Front, not a single American grave will go undecorated, not a single doughboy's honored resting place will be without an American flog and better still without a thought for his supreme sacrifice. France has declared May 30 a national holiday in honor of American dead.

France has requested that her representatives be permitted to honor thus the American fighting men who didn't return with their outfits, but who rest in the fields of honor. And America, responding to the French appeal, has taken steps toward co-operation. Ambassador Wallace will head the American commission for this commemoration work. He will be assisted by Col. Bentley Mott, the military attache at Paris, and Col. Francis Drake, representing the American Legion. Under their plans not a single grave on May 30 will be without on American flag, nor without flowers.

President Deschanel will issue a proclamation calling attention to the recurrence of the sacred day of the Americans; Field Marshal Foch, the famed old war horse, is expected to issue similar orders to the military and naval forces, while Ex-Premier Clemenceau will give out an appropriate statement.

The keynote of the day's services will be at Suresnes, where President Wilson last year paid the highest tribute to the American dead. At Suresnes also a statue, vividly real and depicting the greatest of all fighting men—the American doughboy—on sentinel duty, will be unveiled. The work by Jo Davidson, the famous sculptor, is being hailed in Parisian art circles as the greatest piece of work executed within the past decade in France.

Other services will be held at Romange at Balleau Wood, which along with the cemetery at Suresnes may become the final fields of honor for the Americans. At all these cemeteries, and even to the remote American graves scattered throughout the provinces and into Belgium, appropriate exercises will be held. It will be a day France wants to give over entirely to honoring Americans.

France is awake, her people are eager to pay tribute to the fallen Americans, and the day promises to be one during which one object will hold—"honneur aux Americains."

In other allied countries services held in conjunction with the American authorities will be in progress. In England, Ambassador Davis will have charge of the ceremonies and the individual honors to each grave will be carefully carried out. In Italy, especially at Genoa, where will be the official cemetery for American dead, services will be held, headed by Italian Government officials.

The War Department has directed that the contests for the selection of representatives in the Olympic Games be held as early in June as possible.

COMING!

You know Old Dynamite? Of course you do!

He is that lieutenant colonel of the Marne Division who can sell sawdust at ten dollars a load, conduct a big recruiting campaign, or do anything else he sets about to do.

He is an American first; then soldier of fortune. He is a veteran of many wars, and has had many unique adventures.

He is the warm pal of generals and buck privates. He is as big in heart as he is in body. He is one you would like to read about.

A future issue of the Watch on the Rhine will carry a story about this interesting master of men.

Watch for it! Don't fail to read it!

TWO OFFICERS ARE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

AUTO LEAPS FROM VIADUCT AND FALLS FIFTY-FOUR FEET KILLING TWO OFFICERS VISITING CAMP PIKE.

Two officers of the U. S. Army were killed and one officer and two enlisted men were seriously injured at Little Rock, Ark., early Sunday morning, May 16, when the Cadillac touring car in which they were riding plunged off the viaduct near the Missouri Pacific railway station and landed on the tracks fifty-four feet below.

The two who were killed were Maj. Richard B. Wainwright, Q. M. C., of the Remount Station at Camp Taylor, Ky., whose skull was fractured, and Capt. S. O. Garrette, of the 18th Infantry at Camp Taylor, who suffered internal injuries. The third officer, also of Camp Taylor, was First Lieut. Percy C. Fleming, Seventh Field Artillery, who received bad bruises on various parts of the body.

The two enlisted men are from Camp Pike, Corporal James W. Brett of Headquarters Troop, who was the driver of the car, received a broken arm and injuries in the back. Private Dewey Sullivan of the Motor Transport Corps received a broken arm and serious internal injuries in the head, which may prove fatal.

The three officers had spent Saturday at Camp Pike as judges for the Third Division horse show. That night they had gone to a dance at the Country Club and were returning to Camp Pike about one o'clock in the morning when the accident occurred. There was a heavy downpour of rain at the time, and it is believed that the water on the windshield together with the slipperness of the street was the cause of the disaster.

The machine, in falling, turned completely around, and all five men were caught under the car and had to be helped out. The men were taken to St. Lukes' Hospital as soon as ambulances could arrive on the scene. Major Wainwright died in a little more than an hour, and Captain Garrette about six hours later.

The body of Captain Garrette was expressed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., on Tuesday evening, and the body of Major Wainwright was taken to the train Thursday evening to be sent to the same place for burial. Ceremonies were held on both occasions, and were attended by a battalion of infantry and a military band.

Lieut. Fleming was able to return to Camp Taylor on Tuesday and will soon recover from his bruises. Cpl. Brett, whose home is at Mount Vernon, Ark., has practically recovered. Pvt. Sullivan, however, whose home is at Lonoke, Ark., is in a very critical condition and may not recover. He is being cared for at the Camp Hospital.

Soldiers and Civilians to Jointly Observe Flag Day

In order to foster a spirit of mutual respect and service between the Army and the other people of the nation, and to perpetuate the realization by the country that its officers and soldiers come from all parts of its national life, as well as to increase the conception that the United States Army is a vital part of the democracy of the nation, the Secretary of War directs that Flag Day, June 14, 1920, be a day of special ceremony to emphasize and encourage friendly relations between the Army and civilians.

Commanding officers will make offer of as full participation as practicable by their commands in any special programs arranged by the citizens of communities adjacent to the posts, camps or stations, and, where no programs have been arranged by the civilian communities will make effort to have a combined civilian and Army program carried on this day.

Nearly one fourth of the Polish-Americans who have recently returned from oversease and been discharged have re-enlisted in the American Army.

NEW WAR RISK POLICIES READY

Former Service Men May Now Convert Their Insurance Into Permanent Policy.

PROVISIONS ARE VERY LIBERAL

Ruling Permits Reinstatement of Lapsed or Canceled Insurance Before July 1, Regardless of How Long Man Has Been Discharged.

Washington.—When congress passed the war risk insurance act, which has been characterized as "the most liberal law ever placed on the statute books of a grateful nation," it provided that the war-time policies, which were planned to endure for only five years, might be converted into permanent forms of life insurance to be issued by the United States government. Announcement of the actual provisions of the new policies which now is made, was deferred until necessary supplemental legislation could be passed, in order that the policies might be made models of liberality.

These policies are issued to former and active service men and women of the American forces, on terms which have been made exceptionally favorable, in recognition of their sacrifices

A total of 4,610,388 applications for war risk insurance, representing more than $40,000,000,000, have been received in the bureau of war risk insurance. The applicants, in many cases, have been awaiting definite announcement of the terms of the new policies, before applying for conversion of their war risk insurance to permanent forms.

Others canceled their war risk insurance or permitted it to lapse. Inasmuch as it is necessary that the war risk (term) insurance must be in effect at the time of conversion to one of the permanent forms of insurance, it is anticipated that many who dropped their insurance will hasten to reinstate it under the liberal ruling which permits reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance, any time before July 1, 1920, on payment of only two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, the application to be accompanied merely by a satisfactory statement of health.

The six permanent forms of United States government life insurance into which the war-time insurance may be converted are:

1. Ordinary life.
2. Twenty-payment life.
3. Thirty-payment life.
4. Twenty-year endowment.
5. Thirty-year endowment.
6. Endowment maturing at age sixty two.

The New and Important Features.

The principal features in the United States government life insurance contracts, which have been approved by Secretary of the Treasury D. F. Houston and are being issued by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance are:

First, that the insured has three optional settlements:

Option 1. Insurance payable in one sum. Settlement under this option will be made only when the form has been selected by the insured during his lifetime or the payment in one sum is requested in his last will and testament.

Option 2. Insurance payable in elected installments. The monthly installments are payable for an agreed number of months under their form of contract (not less than 63) to the designated beneficiary, but if such beneficiary dies before the agreed number of monthly installments has been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Option 3. Insurance payable in installments through life. The installments may be payable throughout the lifetime of the designated beneficiary if they so elect, but if such designated beneficiary dies before 240 such installments have been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Total and Permanent Disability.

Second, the policies provide for total and permanent disability benefits to the insured covering the entire period the policy is in force, and during the period of the insured's total and permanent disability. The total and permanent disability feature is also included in the paid-up and extended features of the policy contract.

Total permanent disability as referred to in the policy contract is any impairment of mind or body which continuously renders it impossible for the disabled person to follow any substantially gainful occupation and the diagnosis of which is founded upon conditions which render it reasonably certain that the impairment will continue throughout the life of the person suffering from it.

The total permanent disability benefits may relate back to a date not exceeding six months prior to receipt of due proof of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after the date of such disability and within such six months, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

Loss of Sight.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, it is agreed that the irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of both hands, or the loss of both feet, or the loss of one hand and one foot, shall be considered as total permanent disability within the meaning of the contract; and monthly installments for any of these specifically enumerated causes of total permanent disability shall accrue from the date of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after such disability, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

If there be a loan under the policy, then payments on account of total permanent disability shall be adjusted accordingly.

If the policy be an endowment policy, and one or more monthly installments have been paid on account of total permanent disability, the insured may at the end of the endowment period, surrender his policy for the commuted value of installments (240 less the number paid) less any indebtedness.

Dividends.

Third, the policy shall participate in and receive such dividends from gains and savings as may be determined by the director of the bureau of war risk insurance with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Any dividend so apportioned may be taken in cash, and if not so taken, shall be left on deposit to accumulate at such rate of interest as the secretary of the treasury may determine, but at a rate never less than 3½ per centum compounded and credited annually, and payable, if not previously withdrawn, at the maturity of each policy to the person entitled to its proceeds.

Incontestability.

Fourth, the policies shall be incontestable from the date they take effect, except for nonpayment of premiums, and are issued free of restrictions as to travel, residence, occupation or military or naval service, except that the discharge or dismissal of the insured from the military or naval forces of the United States on the ground that he is an alien enemy, conscientious objector, or a deserter, or as guilty of mutiny, treason, spying or any offense involving moral turpitude, or willful and persistent misconduct shall terminate this insurance and bar all rights thereunder.

Cash Surrender and Loans.

Fifth, cash surrender and paidup insurance, extended insurance and policy loan provisions shall be effective only after premiums for 12 full months have been paid—all values, reserves and net single premiums being based on the American experience table of mortality, with interest at 3½ per centum per annum.

Payment of Premiums.

Sixth, premiums are due and payable on the first day of each calendar month in advance in legal tender of the United States of America to the treasurer of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Premiums may be paid annually, semiannually, or quarterly, in advance, in which case the premium payable will be the sum of the monthly premiums for the period discounted at 3½ per centum per annum. At maturity by death or otherwise the discounted value at 3½ per centum per annum of the premiums paid in advance beyond the current calendar month shall be refunded to the insured, if living, otherwise to the beneficiary.

Reinstatement.

Seventh, the government policies, if not surrendered for cash surrender value, may be reinstated at any time after lapse upon evidence of the insurability of the insured satisfactory to the bureau of war risk insurance, and upon the payment of all premiums in arrears, with interest from their several due dates at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness which existed at the time of such default, with policy loan interest. However, if such indebtedness with interest would exceed the reserve of the policy at the time of application for reinstatement of said policy, then the amount of such excess shall be paid by the insured as a condition of the reinstatement of indebtedness and of the policy.

The policies themselves are now in the hands of the government printing office, and will be issued to all those who have availed themselves of their privilege to convert the war-time term insurance into the new forms of United States government life insurance policies.

It is believed that in these converted policies the government has given to all service and ex-service men and women a policy of unusual value.

To Whom Insurance Payable.

In announcing new rulings, Director Cholmeley-Jones desires to emphasize the fact that war risk (term) insurance or United States government (converted) life insurance may now be made payable to any of the following new and enlarged group of beneficiaries:

Parent, grandparent, step-parent, wife (or husband), child, step-child, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, brother through adoption, sister through adoption, stepbrother, stepsister, parent through adoption, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law; persons who have stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to his enlistment or induction or the child or children of such persons; parent, grandparent, step-parent, or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

War risk (term) insurance may be converted into United States government life insurance now or at at any time within five years after the formal termination of the war by proclamation of the president.

"Isn't it odd that women are so successful in the motion pictures?"

"Why is it odd?"

"Because it is the silent drama."—Baltimore American.

USE ARMY BRIDGES

Forest Service Plans to Utilize Surplus Supply.

End of War Found Government with Considerable Surplus Material On Hand.

Washington—As the Germans retreated their last effort was always directed at the destruction of the bridges behind them. The United States army engineers were prepared for this and were supplied with what is known as "fabricated material"—steel girders and trusses all drilled at the factory and ready to be set up across the Aisne or the Marne, or whatever river it happened to be, so that Yank could cross and again close with his foes.

The end of the war came too soon to make it necessary to use all this bridge material, and the bureau of public roads, United States department of agriculture, has its engineers on the problem of adapting the surplus for use in the forest reserves and national parks.

"Fabricated material" means that the parts are ready drilled for connection. This steelwork is, in short, easily handled sections—no part weighs over 2,856 pounds—and it probably will lend itself as easily to the uses of the summer vacationist as to the hobnailed tramp of an armed infantryman moving at double-quick.

Besides 168 spans of drilled material, there is at Camp Humphreys, Va., about 900 tons of unfabricated stuff. This will be examined by experts and much of it will be used in the national forests. A rough estimate places the value of this surplus material at about $300,000.

A RELIEF

"What did father say when you asked permission to marry me? Did he readily consent?"

"Consent? I'll say he did. He seemed relieved."

Several details from the American Forces in Germany are stationed at the embarkation ports in France and England to act as guards of honor for the bodies of American soldiers who are being placed on ships and returned to the United States.

THE SAME THING.

Barr—I hear that you are leading a double life.

Carr—Not exactly. It's costing me double to lead the same life I led years ago.—Judge.

MUDDY PONTANEZEN REMAINS ONLY IN PAINFUL MEMORY

(By Stars and Stripes Service.)

Brest, France.—What memories this town brings back. To those of you who landed in the early days of the war, it brings visions of mud, muddy roads, muddy beds, muddy clothes, cold, sleepless nights cold food, and all that Sherman said about war.

Then again to those who passed through the camp here on the way home, it brings back memories of inspection after inspection. Rolling your pack just so, a short march to some building, unslinging packs, spreading the contents on the floor with your mess kit on the right, the dubbin on the left, and the extra pair of shoe strings standing at attention with your toothbrush, etc.

No matter what your impression is, the old place is about the same. The long, long hill leading up to the camp is still doing duty—for those funny French carts. The two houses which formed the gateway to the camp are still there, but are open now and the tired traveler can quench his thirst. How many thousands of weary, backtired boys longed to go in there for a cool draught, but was halted by a khaki-clad soldier with a .45 on his hip and a brassard with the ominous letters "M. P." on his sleeve, which means nothing doing, soldier. "Out of bounds," a large sign over the door said.

Further on you come to where the camp proper was located. A few of the buildings remain. The old roads are there and the markings where the buildings stood are plainly visible. You can walk along these old roads and pick out where the barracks stood in which you spent night after night waiting for the company runner to bring back the word that you would sail in a few hours.

The quarry on the side of the hill shows where the boys toiled to get the stone for road building. Parts of an old derrick are there, and could they speak, they would tell of how thousands of doughboys broke their backs to get out stone to make the camp roads navigable.

From the top of that hill you could look over where Camp Pontanezen stood. You can trace out the various streets where the thousands of conical tents stood. How deserted it seems.

How changed it is. A spot of ground where 80,000 men were housed, fed and amused is now a vast area of vacant ground. In a few places you can see where the ever ambitious French farmer has tilled a plot, which is tinged with green, showing that his efforts are taking root. Then again a dog wanders about. Perhaps he was brought there by some company or soldier, only to be left to his own resources when his master moved along down the road, with a heavy pack, but light-hearted—homeward bound.

A few of the old duckboards are seen on some of the roads most used by the French. The mud was just as thick this past winter as it ever was and the American idea of sidewalks remained and received good use.

ROUGH ON PA.

"Papa, Mr. Flubdub will probably call on you tonight."

"Well?"

"Tell him gently but firmly that I can never be his."

"See here, girl, don't you send that young man to me. I owe him ten dollars."—Kansas City Journal.

CIVIL POSITIONS BEING OFFERED TO DISABLED SOLDIERS

Through the Service and Information Branch of the General Staff, U. S. A., it is announced that there are several thousand civil positions under the War Department now open for discharged soldiers partially disabled from wounds or diseases incurred in the war. For some months past Secretary of War Baker, acting in conjunction with the Federal Board for Vocational Training and the Civil Service Commission, has been working on a plan whereby the War Department might provide for the partially disabled soldiers under its own jurisdiction. This plan has now been worked out and is fully described in Bulletin No. 12, just published. Congress has already provided that in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government preference shall be given to honorably discharged veterans and their widows or wives. This statute does not exempt applicants from the usual examinations under the Civil Service, but they will be required to attain an average percentage of only sixty-five in order to become eligible for appointment, while others must make at least seventy. Age limitations are also waived for veterans; they will be released from all height and weight requirements, except for the positions of guard and watchmen; they will be certified for appointment in the War Department at Washington without regard to the apportionment of appointments among the states and territories; and after passing the necessary examination they will have their names placed on a register ahead of those not entitled to preference.

The following defects will not bar veterans from examination, but may prevent appointment to a particular position: Paralysis or epilepsy, not serious in degree; loss of both arms or both legs; loss of arm and leg; badly crippled or deformed hands, arms, feet or leg; locomotor ataxia; cancer; Bright's disease; diabetes; refective hearing. Where physical examinations are necessary Army surgeons when practicable will make them without charge. Some of the positions under the War Department in which partially disabled soldiers may be employed are those of stenographer, typist, clerk, file clerk, messenger, watchman, multigraph operator, mimeograph operator blue printer, skilled laborer, foreman of laborers, packer, sign painter, electrician, carpenter ,painter checker, elevator operator, storekeeper, timekeeper and the like.

Information as to the positions and their locations may be obtained from any office of the War Department, the Civil Service Commission, or the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Application blanks may be had from any district secretary of the Civil Service Commission. They have their offices in the postoffice or custom house in each city in the United States that has free delivery mail; or full particulars and blanks may be had by writing direct to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WARNING TO TOURISTS.

A notice sent out from headquarters of the A. F. in G., at Coblenz, warns American tourists that there are no accommodations there for them, hotels and lodging houses being crowded beyond capacity, says an Associated Press dispatch from the German city. An information bureau has been established there by the Army and notice given that accommodations can be arranged for in cities outside of Army centers in the Rhineland province. Many American soldiers will have an opportunity to visit points of interest in the former battle zone of France through the efforts of Army authorities, who have arranged for ten different tours of two weeks' duration for men on leave. The men will travel on special trains, which will carry about 100 officers and men. Guides will be furnished and the men will be expected to pay only incidental expenses.

PROGRESS.

"The old-time lover used to kiss her fan or her glove."

"We can do better than that."

"As to how?"

"Kiss her lipstick. Next to the real thing."—Judge.

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Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

306 Board of Commerce Building

Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

CORRESPONDENCE

6TH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant Commanding.

Mr. Hugh H. Studevant is visiting his brother, Col. Sturdevant, on his way from Jacksonville, Fla., to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Sturdevant is a former service man and was an artillery machine gunner.

At the Third Division Horse Show Maj. L. D. Worsham entertained Capt. R. D. McCullough, Robert Doyle, Theodore Smith, Gilroy Cox, the Misses Nina McCleskey, Margaret Ledwidge, Helen Ledwidge, Bessie Rogoski, Mary Coffin, Louise West, all of Little Rock, and Miss Irene Smith of St. Louis.

Captain and Mrs. A. E. Wieland and daughter, Jacqueline Marie, have moved from the Hotel Belmont to their quarters in the Sixth Engineer area.

Captain Wieland with a force of men has begun the repair and reconstruction of the roads in Camp. At present they are rebuilding the road between 14th and P streets on North Avenue.

Ex-Cpl. Adams of Company C, known as "Pop", was in Little Rock this week and paid the company a very pleasant call.

The following recruits have been received in Company C during the past week: Earl P. Kock, Lamar, Mo.; William R. Scott, Lamar, Mo.; Franklin J. Rhodes, Lamar, Mo.; Harry R. Mote, Lamar, Mo.; Thomas R. Dickerson, Lamar, Mo.; James H. Hubbard, Truman, Ark.; John Sonnier, Oberlin, La.; Charles W. Stewart, New York City; Worth Rutledge, Little Rock, Ark.; Byford L. Gray, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Mike Stinac and Roy Coyo, re-enlisted from Angel Island, Cal. Recruit Stewart was formerly a member of the 105th Infantry, and was overseas with the 27th Division. Coyo is a former member of the Vetinary Corps.

The following promotions have been made recently: In Co. C, from private to corporal, Deady, Colvin, Cargill and Stein. In Co. E, from corporal to sergeant, Thomas Baur; from private to corporal, Haney, Sanders, Murphy, Pickett, Reed and Webster.

Pvt. Apperson, Co. E, has been entertaining his father, who is on a visit to Camp Pike.

Cpl. Wesley Webster and Pvt. Jesse J. Savell of Co. E were injured while taking the physical efficiency tests, and were taken to the hospital.

The brother and sister of Cpl. Webster have been visiting him for a few days at the Camp hospital.

The following men of the regiment are in the camp hospital: Sgt. James McDonald, Hdqr. Det., for a slight operation; Cook Gardner, for a slight operation; and Pvt. Lawrence Reaves, all of Company E; and from Co. C, Pvts. Wm. F. Carr, Wesley H. Farr, Farie Fontenot, Serib McGee and George Robinson. Wagoner Calabrese has returned from the hospital to duty, having fully recovered from his operation for appendicitis.

The following men have been discharge dduring the past week: Cpl. Wm. G. Hermann, Co. D; Cpl. John J. Clark, Co. D; Sgt. Walter Jeffires, Co. E; Stg. Leroy Ewing, Co. E; Pvt. First Class David E. Murphy, Company A; Cook Wm. J. Bowling, Co. A; Sgt. Owen Farnan, Co. C; Cpl. Hermann expects to visit his home in Sheboygan, Mich.; and then go to Ochtendung, Germany, where he will make his home. Cpl. Clark has started for the oil fields to make his fortune.

Sgt. Wm. E. Nnance, Sgt. Flynn and Pvt. A. J. Withrow have been detailed to the Enlisted Men's Service Club, to take charge of the canteen and the club. Sgt. Nance is in charge of the canteen and Sgt. Flynn of the club rooms. The repairs on the club are nearing completion and a dance in the near future, as a grand opening is contemplated.

The regiment will spend the next week under "pup" tents on the range. The recruits are looking forward to their new experience with eagerness. All other activities for the week will be called off or postponed.

Cpl. J. Bordeuleau, Company C, is making a canvass of the various regiments and organizations in the camp to secure subscriptions for "The Watch on the Rhine." About 60 new subscriptions have been received from our regiment already. This makes a total of about 100. Every man in the regiment should take the Division paper, and 100 more subscriptions should be turned in to him before the end of the month. The paper needs the support of every man, and every man needs the paper to keep him posted on the news of the Division and the Army. Many are sending the paper home to their friends.

Most of the companies and detachments in the regiment are very slack about handing in news to the Chaplain each Monday. Get busy and help boost things along. There is plenty of news, if some one will take pains to gather it.

Chaplain Evans will conduct services at the Enlisted Men's Club of the 76th F. A. next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at their request. Their orchestra will furnish music. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. Chaplain Merrill will conduct the usual service at the same hour at the Visitors' House. Sunday school meets at 9:30. Members of the regiment are urged to join the class for soldiers. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, Chaplain Evens will lead the service at the Red Cross Service Hut, Camp Hospital, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. A special service is held for all the men of the camp at Service Hut No. 5, Twelfth street and South avenue.

On Saturday, the 22nd, immediately after inspection, the regiment will hold its second track meet. The following events are scheduled: Hammer throw, pole vault, 220-yard dash, 44-yard dash, one-half and one mile runs, a one-mile relay race between teams of four men each, representing Company C and Company E, and the rest of the regiment, and a tug-of-war between Company E and Company C. Entries are open to all men of the regiment in their respective units.

In a very closely-contested game between the leaders of the "Argonne League," the 18th F. A. played our regimental team, May 12th. We lost by the score of 8 to 6. It was a scoreless game to the close of the fifth inning. Fahrner for the Artillery and Cardot for the Engineers pitched an airtight game up to the sixth inning, when they weakened and allowed a number of hits. The breaks in the game were in our favor, but fatal errors allowed the two winning runs. However, it was an exciting game and good baseball.

On the 17th our team defeated the 5th F. S. Bn. in a six-inning game, 11-2. Curila allowed our opponents only three hits.

In the wonderful Horse Show staged by the Third Division on Miller Field last Saturday, which nearly everyone attended and enjoyed from first to last, the Engineers had entries in the Class 1-B water carts, and Class 2 mule-drawn escort wagon. Mrs. Ely took third place on her mount "Jerry," in Class 8, ladies' open class, and second in Class 10, ladies riding three-gaited horses.

4TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

First Lieut. Merl L. Broderick, Commanding.

Former Lieut. Kenneth E. McCullough writes in and send his regards to all the boys. He is at home in Thermopolis, Wyo. He says there is a whole lot of real truth in what Col. Philpot says on page one of the Watch on the Rhine of May 1st. He would like to hear from any of the old members. His address is K. E. McCullough, Box 216, Thermopolis, Wyo.

We have heard from ex-Corp. Carlos P. Osborn. He says he was down with the flue last winter and says it is worse than Sherman said war is. He is getting along fine and would like to hear from some of the old boys. His address is 721 Villa Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel V. Alt writes us that he is doing fine in civilian life and wishes to be remembered to all the boys. His home address is 521 Piedmont street, Keyser, W. Va.

We have received a letter from ex-Sgt. Duke Webster of the 1st Bn. Med. Det. Duke is well known to every member of the 1st Bn. He was always on hand whenever first aid was needed. After the hike into Germany he joined the Third Division Chop Suey Show and put on several very clever acts by himself. His address is 230 Willard street, Philadelphia.

Sgt. Loesch is cooking at the present time in the 1st Bn. mess. We are lucky to have him on our kitchen staff, as he is an excellent cook and mess sergeant.

We certainly have heard from several of you ex-members this past week, but there is a whole lot of blank space you can fill out, so the rest of you get busy and write.

ENGINEER TRAIN

Maurice Z. Skelton, one of our soldiers-of-fortune, has just returned to this country from Europe. We are not told whether it is his intention to offer his services to Gen. Obregon in Mexico, but we are sure that if that Mexican patriot heard of Skelton with his decorations for valiant action on the Champagne front and in the battle of the Rhine and Moselle we are sure he would be offered a staff position. Skelton is now with the Fifth Engineers at Camp Humphreys, but expects to be mustered out the 25th of May.

Otto Kabelka, who was seriously wounded at Malancourt on the night of October 2, has just written us. He is still suffering from his wounds, which partially cripple him. We are glad to hear from him and we hope that his health and physical condition will steadily improve. Kabelka is living at 330 East 73rd St., New York City, and would be glad to ear from any of the old bunch.

The other day an auto about the size of a million dollars nearly ran over an ex-member of the Train. When he dodged back and looked up who should he see behind the wheel but Roy Williams, who is on a little tour of the Southland.

It is high time most of you were writing a note to Secretary Brookins and giving him some dope. Even though you don't think you have anything worth while to write about, just drop him a line to let him know you have not drawn your War Risk Insurance.

The following announcement has just been received: "Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Snyder announce the marriage of their daughter, Vida, to Mr. Frank E. Denney on Saturday, May the 8th, 1920, Freeport, Ill." Congratulations, Frank! All of the men of the Train send you their hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Secretary Si Brookins reports that he is in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Buffalo ,New York, having his eye treated. Any member of the Train coming to Buffalo is urged to hunt him up. Just take a Main street car and get off at the Marine Hospital.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Ex-Sergeant Dorr and ex-Musician Chew of Headquarters, who have been living in Brockton, Mass., have accepted positions in Michigan.

Ex-Cpl. Libby of Battery F is at his home in Dorchester, Mass., recuperating from an operation.

Sydell, formerly of Battery F, will be working for his old employer at Cohasset, Mass., this summer.

Arthur Dorr, formerly of Medical Detachment, who has been visiting in Boston for the past two weeks, has resumed his studies at Mount Hermon, Mass.

SUPPLY CO.

Our four line mule team and escort wagon with Wagoner Brissman and Ebear on the box won the blue ribbon at the horse show Saturday and also the cash prize which was offered for first place.

Dad Morse received a letter from Eddie Sponza, our former orderly room clerk . Eddie would like to hear from any of the old timers. His address is 1110 College Ave., New York City.

Wagoner Hobson Rivet is now holding down the job as stable orderly.

Well, what's the matter with you former members of the company? You knew that it takes news to make news, so drop a line once in a while, and in this way all of us can keep in touch.

BATTERY B.

Pvt. Perdue is sick in the Camp Hospital with the measles.

Pvt. Ownby is taking the course for bakers at the Cooks' and Bakers' School.

Capt. Herman N. Archer Commanding.

We have received a letter from Ex-Bugler William Dietz saying that he was discharged from a hospital at Washington, D. C., last December and is managing to hold his own with the H. C. L. due to the fact that he receives $80 per month compensation from the Government. His address is 216 West Wishart Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BATTERY C.

Capt. Joseph H. Bakewell Commanding.

Ex-Sgt. Oldwielder of this battery writes to Sup. Sgt. Keithley and says he sees where Moresco has a new handle and wishes to know if he can run the business. If he will tell us the which of the following handles he means we will give him the information. His handles are Mess Sergeant, Rabbit and Bug.

We urgently request that any of the old men of this battery who have pictures of any of the men of this battery, who were killed in France, send these pictures to us.

Through the good work of Cpl. McDonough and the men who were working with him on the water wagon we were able to carry off second place in the horse show.

We are sorry to say that First Lieut. Fleming, who was with this battery while we were in Camp Shelby, Miss., met with a serious accident on last Saturday night. He and two officers from Camp Taylor, who had been acting as judges in the horse show held by the Third Division on Saturday,

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Just one slant at The Stars and Stripes will bring back all the high spots—the week in Paree, the day Elsie Janis blew in and choked Old Man Gloom to death, the stony-hearted M. P., the Vin Blanc and the Vin Rouge (some tender memory that), the old slum and corned Willie, those hand-constructed socks with the lump in the toe, that wonderful rest camp—a bed of roses if there ever was one—the joys of K. P., the old gag about the O. D. Umbrella, the tours you made a la "cheveaux 8, hommes 40," your first and only drag on a Woodbine and, last but not least, that grand and glorious feeling of being Hoboken-bound.

Once you get this volume in your hands you'll stay with it long after taps have sounded. You'll find it hard to tear yourself away from the old familiar Wallgren cartoons, Baldridge's drawings, the liar's column, the letters of Henry's Pal to Henry, the Poets' Column, and all the other features that are brimful of the humor and pathos, the joy and the grief of those never-to-be-forgotten days.

And you'll want to preserve always Captain Hanson's official accounts of the war day by day; the battles, skirmishes and marches; and the histories of the divisions and the divisional insignia.

A PRICELESS SOUVENIR OF THE WAR.—The complete file of the overseas Stars and Stripes will live forever as the most unique, intimate and human record of the great war. There is nothing else like it in existence.

It will increase constantly in value as the years go by. Already $500 and more has been paid for complete files, of which not more than a dozen have been obtainable heretofore.

LIMITED EDITION—YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.—Now if you take it on the double and get at the head of the line, you can get your complete volume of the overseas Stars and Stripes for the trifling sum of only $12.00. You can have this wonderful souvenir for less than you used to blow in on one real vin blanc party. Remember there are several million others who will jump at this opportunity, so you must snap to. You may never again have the chance to get a complete file, for the edition is limited.

Every one of the 71 issues, just as they were published in France. Now all dolled up for inspection in a khaki cover with raised letters on the front, 'n everything.

The first issue of The Stars and Stripes chirped its message of cheer along the western front on February 8, 1918—the last, June 13, 1919, copy consists of eight pages, 18½x24½ inches in size, chock full of the old "let-'er-go" spirit.

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Entered as second class matter November 7, 1919, at the post office at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

A BIT OF HOPE.

There is at least one little gleam of hope on the horizon. Prices on clothing have begun to diminish. Clothing stores all over the country are putting on special sales, with twenty and thirty per cent reductions on their goods.

It is probable that this is the forerunner of a general reduction in the prices of clothing. As there is a reduction on one line of goods, it is probable that there will be a gradual reduction on almost everything.

Even yet there is an enormous profit made on almost everything on the market. Profiteers have cornered the market and boosted and boosted prices; they have tried diplomatically to prepare the public for a steady increase, so that when the rise came, there would not be too much howling, nor too strict investigation. But these profiteers have seen the handwriting on the wall. They now realize that it is possible to fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time. They realize that they are going to have to back down a little; as a matter of fact, they are going to have to back down a long way.

When the truth finally gets out, there is always a way for the majority to get a good swat at the selfish minority. The other day a colored janitor in a department store of a Southern city was brought up for stealing two silk shirts. The shirts were priced at about fifteen dollars each, making the total more than twenty-five dollars. To steal anything worth more than twenty-five dollars in that particular state is a penitentiary offense. In this case the plaintiff was about to have the defendant "sent up" for theft. But in order for him to do it, it was necessary for him to prove that the original cost of the shirts was as much as twenty-five dollars. A close investigation showed that they had been bought for about ten dollars.

Such cases as this reveal the graft of certain classes of men, and once the public gets in shape to combat the profiteers, it is going to make them suffer, and suffer severely, though it can never punish them sufficiently to make up for the hardships that these men have imposed upon the country.

It can be said that a flyer of Chester, Pa., "fell in love." Over a year ago he crashed to earth, and when he regained consciousness he was in the arms of a girl who was nursing him. Now he has made her his wife.

Booz may be found at the bar, and there's no protest from the Supreme Court. You see, there's a Chicago attorney by the name of Booz practicing his profession before the country's greatest tribunal.

The real value of the silk shirt has at last been discovered. Strikers and strike-breakers wearing them refuse to soil their silk shirts just for the pleasure of shedding a little blood.

We may be living twice as fast these days, but then money buys only half as much, so we have to do something to try to even up things.

When a clothing dealer shows you a suit and tells you it is all wool, he is trying to pull the wool over your eyes.

If paying double for everything we buy is leading a double life, then we're doomed to perdition.

Speaking of sugar, an American pound is almost worth an English pound.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

THE ARMY OFFICER.

The Army officer takes great pride in his profession, for which he has fitted himself by hard work and study. He takes pride in serving his country. At anything like an even break with civil employment he will continue in the Service as a patriotic duty. And it is a patriotic duty, a highly valuable service to the country, in spite of the fact that a majority of the people seem not to appreciate it. Unless we have constantly a large body of trained and experienced officers we shall be helpless in the time of war. Such officers cannot be created by a few months of intensive training in camps of instruction. It is possible in that way to get subordinate officers who will answer the purpose when under thoroughly trained officers in the higher ranks, but if we have not a large number of the latter class no army that would be fit to go to war could be created. The Army has always suffered, and especially its officers have received small consideration from Congress, because it and they make small appeal to senators and representatives who shape their course by the effect it will have upon their own political fortunes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE REAL ARTICLES.

Captain—Do you know what the Articles of War consist of?

Buck Private—Yes, sir; rifles, cannon, submarines, bombs and poisonous gas.—Vigilantia.

LACKING IN ESSENTIALS.

The Daughter—There, father; I played it all the way through without the music.

The Father (facetiously)—H'm; I thought something was lacking.—Judge.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

From the agony column: "Young man, recently rejected, desires apartments adjoining those of young couple possessed of a baby that cries all night, causing father to promenade in pajamas; good, loud swearer preferred."—Boston Transcript.

Answers to Perpetual Questions

The Sixth Engineer history is now being printed.

The Group Battalion pictures were taken by the Photo Design Co., Lakewood, N. J.

Some of the Company pictures were taken by Bobininak & King of Millersburg, Ohio.

The American Art Company of Tenafly, N. J., is responsible for pictures taken at Camp Merritt.

New subscriptions will be started with the current issue. We can not start subscriptions with back numbers, as we have exhausted our excess supply of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

We have a few copies of the first issue of The Watch on the Rhine printed in the United States, which we will mail on receipt of five one-cent stamps to cover cost and mailing expense.

If Ye Forget!

If ye forget the sacrifice
We made upon the fields of France,
And pass us by without a thought,
Then ours was but a gambler's chance.

If trench and hill of yester-year,
Are blotted out and soon forgot,
Then all we did while "Over There,"
Is worth not even one red blot.

If woods and dales and muddy fields,
Through which we fought a mighty foe,
Are merely spots for tourists' feet,
Our deeds are only thistle's blow.

If all the dreams of the A. E. F.—
Ideals that men dream in their youth—
Are only foam on Time's swift stream,
Then we have lost: there is no Truth!

If somewhere in the thoughts of men,
There is not born a brighter day,
Then we who sleep on battle fields,
Are naught but futile bits of clay.

If ye hold not the line we gained,
Or should forget Death's rendezvous,
Then we have fought and died in vain—
Some one has lost; some one is you.

—Chas. O. Goodwin, Des Moines, Iowa.

Loyal Order of Moose Broadens Its Scope to Assist Soldiers

There are many organizations and institutions of the country that are devoting much time and effort toward the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers. One of these institutions is the Loyal Order of Moose, and the place where the work of this order is being carried on is Mooseheart, an establishment planned originally for the care of orphans, but since the war, devoted partly to reconstruction work for soldiers.

Mooseheart is an estate of one thousand fifteen acres of land, thirty-five miles west from Chicago on the Fox river, between the cities of Aurora and Batavia, Ill. Mooseheart is a home and vocational training school for over seven hundred children of deceased members of the Loyal Order of Moose. The residential part of Mooseheart resembles a modern village of about one thousand inhabitants and consists of about fifty buildings of modern concrete fireproof construction, with red tile roofs. There is a central heating and power plant, large modern print shop, a high school building, several industrial shops, a modern farm plant and many dormitories and residences.

The educational features are highly vocational and practical. About twenty-five of the most usual crafts, including agriculture, are being operated as a part of the educational work.

Between 1913, when the school was opened, and the fall of 1919, nearly 1,000 boys and girls had been students at Mooseheart. Many returned to re-established homes; thirty-eight entered military and naval service, and one class was graduated.

Twenty-two vocational operations, full academic and commercial courses for both boys and girls are features. The keynote is "Preparation for Life."

Students of philanthropy and education recognize Mooseheart as one of the world's greatest present-day efforts.

At Mooseheart they believe in early education. The children start the kindergarten at the age of three. From kindergarten they go to primary school, grammar school and up through high school. The teaching staff is absolutely the best available, and as the school period is eleven months the progress is very rapid. A Mooseheart boy or girl graduating at 18 or 19 years of age, has a more extensive and much more thorough education than the average high school or private school graduate.

In addition to the general school work, the children at about the age of nine are given general instructions in the trades and arts. They practice gardening, carpentry, elementary stages in various trades, in short, feel their way among the different industries. Thus at about the age of 14 years the boy or girl is ready for specialized vocational training.

There are at least 22 vocational trades and arts offered at Mooseheart. The boy is asked what trade he thinks he would like best, and the same question is put to the girl. From their pre-vocational work, the students are usually fitted to make a choice promptly. But this choice is not final. If the boy or girl after a trial does not prove fitted for that particular vocation he or she may try something else; and if the pupil does not fit here still other tests are made. No pains are spared to find that vocation, which natural liking and aptitude may be best suited for the individual.

When the boy or girl does learn the proper vocation, progress is rapid and on graduation the individual is qualified to take his place with the best in his trade or art.

Most of the concrete buildings at Mooseheart, including the plumbing, electric wiring, flooring, window casings, are practical demonstrations of students' work.

The United States Government thought so well of the Mooseheart concrete schools, that during the war, it sent one hundred men at a time to Mooseheart for special three months' training to fit them to be practical concrete men.

Mooseheart today has over 760 orphans which it houses, clothes, feeds and trains. The average age of the children is nine and a half. The average age of graduates is about 18. The plant is worth $2,400,000. The improvements cost $500,000 annually. The maintenance cost is $500,000 annually but the work is growing as the Loyal Order of Moose grows.

U. S. Artillery Is Praised by French Writer

"American Artillery in France" is the title of an extended and studious article by Col. A. Maitre, of the French army, a noted artillerist, which appears in the January number of the Revue d'Artillerie, a service magazine published at Paris, which has been in existence forty-three years but which was suspended in July, 1914, with the beginning of the World War, and did not resume publication until the present number. Colonel Maitre says, in part: "It is difficult to give full credit to the formidable results produced by the American Army in a period which was too short, unless one examines in detail that which represents such effort." He then gives figures in comparison showing the strength of the American Army at the beginning of 1917 and at the time of the armistice. In reviewing the organization of the American troops and the arrival in France of the earlier contingents, in force, he says: "This influx, in mass, was comforting to our command, arriving, as it did, at the most serious moments of the war, while it was also known that reserves were being organized as fast as possible. More than this, the Americans demanded that they be sent to the battle line, although they were under instruction (which was necessarily rudimentary, and which occasioned some comment). One cannot overestimate the influence produced by the uninterrupted arrival of later contingents. At the moment of the armtistice the Americans had 2,000,000 men under arms, and would have had actually 4,000,000 if the armistice had not stopped the arrival of troops transports. It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the submarine mode of warfare this movement of 2,000,000 men was effected with the loss of only 300 by torpedo, but it was influenza which caused the loss of many more."

The author then considers the organization basis of the Artillery branch of the American service, and the form of instruction for American artillery in France prescribed by General Pershing. On the subject of equipment he says: "Many French officers have asked why the Americans did not furnish their own material on coming to France. In answering this it must not be forgotten that in France we have never been able to place new material in use without a delay of eighteen months and sometimes longer. The Americans possess great industry but they manufactured heavy artillery without always having available sufficient material, while, in addition, they did not receive necessary plans and designs from us until about September, 1917. Under these conditions, it was absolutely impossible for them to obtain necessary artillery material before January, 1919. As a matter of fact, a small number of pieces of artillery, manufactured in the United State, began to make their appearance at the time of the armistice, and in 1919 there was plenty of American material necessary for the American organization and at the same time supply a quantity to the French army."

He continues: "Why did not the Americans bring horses with them from the United States? Why did not they bring automobiles and tractors in greater quantity? are also questions that have been asked by French officers. The answer is simply: They obeyed the orders of the Allied high command, which demanded above everything else infantry with which to continue battle without subsequent regret that they had not been brought up earlier. Under these conditions, the Americans brought over from 200,000 to 300,000 men each month, but making difficult the organization of large units because of the scarcity of other material. The Americans should not, therefore, be criticized, because they sacrificed their self-respect in many cases in order to fully satisfy the demands of the Allied high command."

Commenting further on the American Artillery service overseas he says: "In conclusion, it may be said that the experience of the Americans shows that it is possible to form and instruct subordinate officers and artillery units in a very short time, two or three months at the furthest. The instruction of units of a higher rank is a more delicate task, and necessitates the organization and functioning of a central instruction body intended to produce not only superior officers of artillery, but generals of all armies in which artillery is employed." Concluding, he says: "After having derided the American Army, after having declared that it never could be brought to the scene of hostilities in important numbers, the German command finished by understanding that the American Artillery was not a myth but a reality, and, which was more important, that the German soldier in the rear realized, as well as did the German command, that the American Artillery had arrived."—Army and Navy Journal.

THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

of the

UNITED STATES

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R. D. MacDONALD
Deputy Chief of Staff
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Ark.

RECRUITING PARTY LEAVING.

The Third Division party, consisting of Capt. F. H. Strickland and Sgts. Maher, Anderson, Sharp and Moore, who have been on recruiting duty at Memphis, Tenn., since last January, have received orders from the Adjutant General, through Lt. Col. Wm. Newman, to return to their organizations at Camp Pike on May 24th.

They will be replaced by men from the First Division, as Tennessee is allocated to the First Division. In forwarding orders from Nashville for the party to return to Camp Pike, Col. Newman expressed his appreciation for the splendid work done by the members of the Third Division, who were responsible for placing the Nashville district in first place during the recent drive for recruits.

TALKING OVER ONE'S HEAD.

Bix—That new barber is a highbrow. I could hardly follow his remarks.

Dix—All barbers are apt to talk over their customers' heads.—Boston Transcript.

SENSITIVE SOUL.

Every seat in the trolley was occupied, when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect the fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Seizing him by the shoulder, he proceedeed to shake him back into a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.

"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep!" snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing."—New York Evening Post.

TAKING THE STING OUT.

"It seems to me," said the old-fashioned man, "that $75 is a lot of money to pay for a ready made suit of clothes."

"Perhaps it is," replied the purchaser "but the salesman made the transaction as painless for me as possible."

"How so?"

"He told me the same suit would probably cost $100 next year."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ADVERTISING THE SERVICE.

Reeruiting Sergeant—Th' greatest life in the world—travel, good pay, lots of fun, edycation, whatd'ya say, young feller? Sign up today?

Prospective Recruit—Well, I'd like to, but I want to think it over a bit. I'll come back in a couple of days.

Sergeant—Better make up yer mind now. I expect my discharge any day. —Trouble Buster.

GRATEFUL WAITER.

Angry Customer—Look here, waiter, I have just found this trouser button in my soup.

Waiter (with a beaming smile)—Oh, thank you, sir. I couldn't think what had become of it.—Detroit Free Press.

THE USUAL INDEMNITY.

"My husband is going to bring me a nice box of candy home this evening," said Mrs. Younghubby.

"How do you know? Did he promise it to you?" asked Mrs. Naybor.

"Oh, dear, no!" replied Mrs. Younghubby. "But we had a terrible quarrel this morning!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NO UNNECESSARY DETAIL.

Marcella—Don't you think my dress is artistic?

Waverly—Especially so in one principle of art.

"What's that?"

"The elimination of nonessentials."—Youngstown Telegram.

MODERN MODESTY.

Matron—I object to these one-piece bathing suits.

Daughter—O, mother! I think I ought to wear something!—California Pelican.

WHEN HE ARRIVED.

"Tell me," said the solicitor for the prosecution, "were you present at the inception of the altercation?"

"No, sir," replied the witness, "but I was there when the fight started."—London Tit-Bits.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

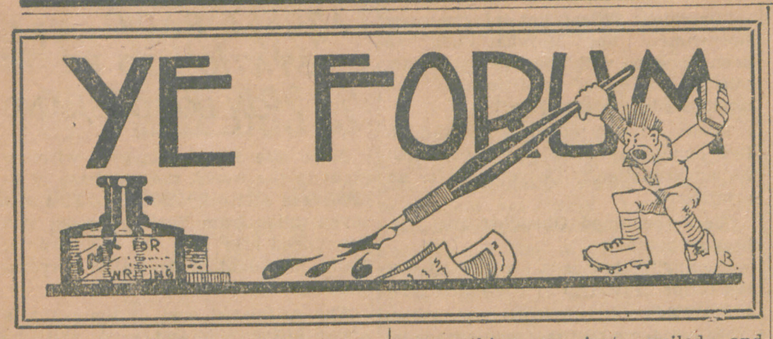
Former Address .....
Street and Number

City ..... State .....

Present Address .....
Street and Number

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....



WHERE'S THE 10TH?

Vallejo, Cal., May 14, 1920.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir:

Just a few words to second "Flip" Ficarra's remarks of a few weeks ago. What is the matter with the Galloping 10th Field Artillery?

I keep watching The Watch on the Rhine every week but outside of the note that she has lost a ball game or won a polo match I don't see a line about my old regiment. What is wrong? Have they clapped on the censorship again or is the canteen out of stationery? If the outfit is anything like she used to be there ought to be enough going on around the outfit to fill up a letter once a week.

I know B Battery could do that much all alone. The whole regiment should be able to turn the trick at least.

Also, I would like to hear from some of the fellows who used to be in Battery B. I have not been able to find any Third Division men here and am too busy here at Mare Island to get down to Frisco very often. The only way I can keep in touch with the old Third is through The Watch on the Rhine. It is a great little paper and I am always glad to get it. The only fault I find is the one mentioned: no news of the 10th F. A.

Sincerely yours,
Fred P. Gundish,
Bay Terrace Hotel, Vallejo, Cal.

A LETTER FROM THE RHINE.

Co. B, 7th M. B. Battalion,
Ehrenbreitstein, Germany.

Editor The Watch On The Rhine:

I often wonder when I think of the famous Third, what the members of that great Division are doing now. I am a member now, as formerly, of the renowned 7th M. G. Battalion, which went gloriously into action at Chateau Thierry on that immortal day of days, the 31st of May, 1918. The old undoubtables were there to stem the tide, and you remember, buddies, how we occupied the Marne Sector and how we all joined together and got mingled in the Champagne-Marne defensive, and how we shoved the Jerries back during the Aisne-Marne offensive? Oh, boy, those were the days.

You surely remember the big day we climbed out, and went over everything, even the old rusty tanks, in support of the Third battalion of the 16th Infantry. On one corner of St. Mihiel Sector there was a fine villa where I used to throw a smile in, in 1912. And when I look back and see what remained in 1918 I clinch my teeth as I did and we did on that day. I remember a lot of things that happened that day. That was a drive, a drive I never will forget, and we didn't stop, nor did the Jerries wait for us. Then the Meuse came. That was nothing; we just smiled and crossed it like a flash, mingling in the Argonne again. Here we mixed like a spiked punch, but the Jerries couldn't stand the flavor.

You remember the day, the 29th of September? That day is a bright day in the annals of the American Army, but above all in the memories of the famous Third. It was the American spirits which made the punch that the Germans tasted unwillingly on the 29th of September, 1918. And they are still tasting occasionally a little punch from that unit of your famous Division, the 7th M. G. Bn., but it is given diplomatically. Coblenz is quiet under the shade of the Gibraltar of the Rhine, for too well the Jerries know those noisy type-writers are deadly, and the aim of the gunners never fails. Germany may rest assured that to interfere with what was originally a unit of the famous Third, means more of the same punch that she imbibed too freely in the Argonne.

Yours very respectfully,
Antonio Ramiez.

UNDAUNTED.

Dear Editor:

We noticed an article in the Gazette saying the 38th Infantry machine gun squad won the machine gun contest with ease, and beat two machine gun battalions at their own job. They did not win with ease, as we mounted gun in 20 seconds and dismounted in 26 seconds, beating them both ways, but were disqualified when our extractor failed to extract a shell from a new belt. We are open to competition any time and are not easy to beat. Money talks.

Machine Gun Squad,
9th M. G. Bn.,
Camp Pike, Ark.

APPRECIATE PAPER.

U. S. A. General Hospital 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Your copies of the Watch on the Rhine were received and you don't realize how welcome they were.

We have a number of Third Division men here at the hospital and as soon as the copies were received we suspended all sick duties for the day. The nurse came in the ward to take the temperatures and the ward surgeon also came in but we insisted that it was the day for reading the Watch on the Rhine so we got all the chairs in one corner of the ward and had a reading. Private Lawrence Trella acted as toastmaster for the day.

The attendance was very large and all became so interested we almost forgot to go to the mess hall for meals. The ward surgeon said, "Well, if all you Third Division men don't want any medical attention for the day, I may as well go to the ball game."

Private Lawrence Trella.

ENTERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

First Lieutenant and Mrs. Ambrose F. White and Sergeant John T. Woolensack entertained the enlisted men of Company I, 30th Infantry, Thursday evening of last week with a banquet at the Hotel Marion ballroom. Thirty couples attended the banquet and dance which followed. Lieutenant White is company commander of Company I.

UNITS GET RANGE WORK.

Organizations of the Third Division are shooting on the range at present the occasion being the spring target season. The Fourth Infantry has just finished the practice course and now the Seventh Infantry is on the range. Each of the organizations of the Division will spend a few days on the range in practice, and when that is completed, each organization will take its turn firing record scores. As the soldiers get increased pay for records they make on the range, considerable interest is being taken in the work.

RAISINS.

You've heard about the raisin
With the kick of 10 per cent,
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin' of the rent.
—Columbus Dispatch.

"My wife is an angel!" announced the Newly Married Man.

"How long has she been dead?" asked the Old Married Man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Camp Sunday School Has Good Attendance

On Sunday morning, February 15, 1920, Chaplain Albert L. Evans, Sixth Engineers, organized a Sunday School of ten children in the Visitors House. Since then the school has met every Sunday morning at 9:30 and gradually increased in attendance and enthusiasm, until at the present time the average attendance is about thirty children and twenty adults.

There are four classes. The primary is taught by Mrs. Young for children up to 6 years of age; the juniors, by Chaplain Evans, for children up to 12 years of age; the intermediates for young people up to 18 years of age, by Mrs. C. C. Merrill, and the adult class for all others, by Chaplain Merrill.

Miss McCormick, of the Near East Relief Committee, addressed the school March 28th, and at the special Easter exercises the following Sunday an offering was taken up for the poor children of Armenia, amounting to $21.86. Children's day will be observed by special exercises on the second Sunday in June. Children of officers, soldiers and civilians living in or near the camp, are cordially invited to attend the school, and adults as well. Unit transportation has been authorized for taking the children to and from the school.

The soldiers class taught by Chaplain Merrill has been steadily increasing in numbers and interest, and in time, should become a very large and enthusiastic men's Bible class. Soldiers of the camp are urged to attend it.

Headstone Selected for Graves of U. S. Soldiers

The headstone for graves of American soldiers buried in national cemeteries has been tentatively decided upon by the Commmittee of Fine Arts, says the Stars and Stripes. With probably a few changes in detail this stone will be erected over all of the graves of American dead who are buried in Government cemeteries in this country and abroad.

The stone probably will be of granite, as marble cannot be used in France owing to the climate. The material chosen will be best suited to withstand wet weather and freezing and thawing. The stones will be set in concrete bases.

The headpiece tentatively chosen is 14 inches tall at the sides, 15 inches in the center, 10½ inches wide at the base and 10 inches at the top. It will be 2½ inches thick.

DANCING PRIZES AWARDED.

The winners in the contest for the best dancers among the enlisted men and girls who attend camp dances are First Sgt. Lawrence Murphy, Machine Gun Company, 38th Infantry, and Miss Alice Frith of North Litle Rock. Col. E. G. Peyton, commanding officer of the 38th Infantry, and Mrs. Peyton presented prizes to the winning couple, a sterling silver cigarette case and a sterling silver vanity case. The dances were held at the 38th Infantry Enlisted Men's Club.

The dances have been held for the past three weeks and the following were selected to compete for the prizes: Sgt. William C. Hardie and Miss Alice Frith; Sgt. Lawrence Murphy and Miss Birdie Walters; Sgt. William Houghkirk and Miss Margaret Eddy.

NEW LEADING WOMAN.

Miss Jean Dickson will be sent to Camp Pike to take the place of leading woman in the Camp Pike Soldier Players company. It was first announced that Miss Margaret Sumner was to fill the place recently left vacant by the resignation of Miss Margaret Johnson.

"Pierre of the Plains" had been scheduled for early production. Howard Lindsay, dramatic director, has determined to produce a play as soon as possible and consequently will stage "Paid in Full," next Tuesday. The leading female role will be taken by Miss Inez Johnson, a Little Rock girl, who has appeared in several plays at camp. Miss Johnson has recently returned from a successful season in moving pictures in California.

KEEPING IT FROM FATHER.

Chollie—We have been engaged for a fortnight, now, dear.

Mollie—Yes, Chollie.

"And have you told your father about it yet?"

"How mean of you, Chollie! Do you want to have the engagement broken so soon?"—Yonkers Statesman.

IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Mrs. Smith—Does the baby take after your husband?

Mrs. Jones—Yes, indeed. We have taken his bottle away from him, and the other day the little darling tried to creep down the cellar steps.—The Home Sector.

AS THE SYMPTOMS INDICATED.

"I can't imagine why Bertie is so brainless; can you?"

"Why, of course. There's a theory that he was brought up on a vacuum-bottle."—Boston Transcript.

CLEVER IDEA.

"I know a man that got six barrels of potatoes for five dollars."

"How'd he work it?"

"He offered to give five dollars for the best specimen of a potato sent him."—Notre Dame Juggler.

UNCLE SAM'S MULES COME IN FOR THEIR PART OF THE GLORY

That the mule was one of the big factors in the winning of the war, is the conclusion to be drawn from a report made by the Quartermaster General on our long-eared beast of burden.

The mule is recognized as a stubborn animal, but whenit comes to making war it appears that he is just as stubbornly opposed to lying down on the job as he ordinarily is about overworking himself. Very probably this twist in the trait of the mule is one point on which the German war lords miscalculated, when they were figuring out everything to a "mathematical certainty." Certain it is that the mule surpassed all expectations. Here is a portion of the Quartermaster General's report:

One conributing force in the success of the World War which has received but scant recognition, is that hybrid, the mule. The part played by the mule in the American Expeditionary Forces is an outstanding feature.

A remarkable array of mules took part in the World War in the United States Army. There were 124,137 of them in the United States, and of that number 18,596 went overseas and actually took part in the war. Added to this lot were 11,036 from Spain, 8,992 from France and 6,794 from England, a total of 45,418. Many of the mules purchased from England and a number secured from the French had been bought in the United States by those countries. But those secured from Spain were the product of that country.

Literally there is no comparison between the small, poorly-nourished mule secured in Spain, and those purchased in southern France, and the powerful, upstanding merely-nosed roduct of the Middle West. There was sharp criticism in some places of the class of animals which came up from Spain for duty on the battle front. But these little animals were able to haul machine gun carts, releasing the heavy animals for duty with the artillery and ammunition trains.

There were times during the final stage of the World War when it was impossible to give much needed rest to these animals. There were not enough to do the work which confronted them, and the result was that it was necessary to keep on the move, forty-eight, sixty, and sometimes seventy-two hours, with hardly more than a pause. Then it was possible only to feed a small amount of grain and a few handfuls of hay. Under this strain the mule went forward, giving his all uncomplainingly.

The recuperative powers which he showed were remarkable. Sometimes when engaged it would seem impossible to get him back to the front again, but his powerful constitution came to his rescue, and in a remarkably short time he was able to return to duty. The mule has always been given credit of having his full quota of brains, but at times it seemed he had more than his share. He may run when hitched to a wagon, but invariably does not harm himself or the wagon. When tired he makes his condition known by quitting. However, this quality did not come to the fore during the days of St. Mihiel and in the Argonne.

There are some interesting figures shown in the percentage of losses by death among mules as compared with horses during the World War. From July 1, 1917, when the United States Army first received animals in France, up to November 11, 1918, the percentage of losses among mules was 10.88 per cent, while losses among horses reached 25.37 per cent. The losses from July 1, 1917, to June 28, 1919, the date of the signing of peace, among mules were 13.12 per cent, while it ran to 37.97 per cent among horses. Figures compiled on both horses and mules from July 1, 1917, to August 31, 1919, when the American forces in Germany had disposed of practically all of their surplus animals, show a loss of 26.1 per cent. A further comparison shows that, even though animals are not exposed to the rigors of campaigns, that replacements in rather large figures are essential to the upkeep of the army. From April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1917, the loss among horses was 9.5 per cent, while among mules it was only 3.7 per cent. From the beginning of the war to June 28, 1919, the losses among horses were 14.9 per cent, while among mules they were 4.6 per cent, or a loss of 10.4 per cent among both horses and mules.

EVEN TENOR OF HER WAY.

"You could tell by her voice she was lying."

"Then she spoke in her ordinary voice."—Judge.

Camp Pike Horsemen Stage Racing Meet

The race meet at Camp Pike, which had been planned by the Third Division Horse Show Association as a sort of preliminary to the horse show held a week ago today, was postponed at the last minute, and was not held until Thursday, May 20th. This meet was a considerable improvement over the one held some time ago, and was chcaracterized by several exciting events. The summary for the six races is as follows:

First Race—One-half mile. Enlisted men, "Bob," Headquarters Troop (Sgt. M. A. Babbett), first; "Vanity Fair," Sixth Engineers (Sgt. John Curry), second; "Black Diamond," 76th Field Artillery (Sgt. Mike Mahar, third. Also ran: "Red Wing," 30th Infantry; "Star," 38th Infantry, and "X Ray," Mobile Veterinary Section. Time, 56.6 seconds.

Second Race—Three-eights mile. For officers, nonwinners at previous meet. "Lady," Eighth Machine Gun Battalion (Lieut. T. E. Voight), first; "Dan," 38th Infantry (Lieut. Lee V. Huunicutt), second; "Teddy," 30th Infantry (Lieutenant Hazelrigg), third. Also ran: "Happy," Headquarters Troop; "Bob," Eighth Machine Gun Battalion and "Buster," Seventh Infantry. Time, 41.4 seconds.

Third Race—One-half mile over five hurdles. For enlisted men, "Black Boy," Mobile Veterinary Section (Sgt. E. A. Mead), first; "Sweetheart," Lieut. M. M. Jones, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion (Sgt. Edward W. Shuster), second; "Jim," Seventh Infantry (Sgt. Walter Schwerin), third. Also ran: "Number 36," Headquarters Troop. Time, 59.2 seconds.

Fourth Race—Three-fourths mile. For officers: Weights, horses, 160 pounds; geldings, 157 pounds; mares, 155 pounds. Only three entrants. "Lady A," 155, Col. M. A. Elliott Jr., 30th Infantry (Lieut. Lee V. Huunicut), first; "Sunburst," 158, Fourth Infantry (Capt. O. S. Rolfe), second; "Buckskin," 157, Headquarters Troop (Capt. Arthur D. Newman), third. Time 1:30.8.

Fifth Race—One-fourth mile. For enlisted men, nonwinners at previous meet. "Lady," Eighth Machine Gun Battalion (Sgt. Edward W. Shuster), first; "Baccus," Ninth Machine Gun Batalion (Sgt. John Curry), second; "Tom," Mobile Veterinary Section (Sgt. E. J. Cullinan), third. Also ran: "Mustard," Fourth Infantry; "Lady," Headquarters Troop; "Black Boy," Mobile Veterinary Section; "Prince," 30th Infantry, and "Dan," 38th Infantry. Time, 26.6 seconds.

Sixth Race—Five-eights mile. For officers. Weights: Horses, 160 pounds; geldings, 157 pounds; mares, 155 pounds. "Babe," 157, Headquarters Troop (Capt. A. D. Newman), first; "Jim," 159, Seventh Infantry (Maj. Sidney Brown) second; "Star," 160, 38th Infantry (Lieut. Ross C. Baldwin), third. Also ran: "Bob," Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, and "Waikiki," 30th Infantry.

The man who won the 25 mile marathon race at Boston in 1119, Carl A. W. Linder, was rejected by Uncle Sam for service in the World War.

THOUSANDS CONVERT WAR RISK INSURANCE

Since leaving the service 133,242 of the comrades have applied to have their War Risk insurance converted, says the Stars and Stripes. Their insurance under the new policies will aggregate more than $400,000,000.

The largest group of 122,810, whose applications have been approved, has asked for 20-year endowment policies. There are 59,560 of these vets with an average policy of $2,369.70 and an aggregate of $141,139,500. The 20-year-pay bunch are second with 35,121. Their policies will total $142,112,000 with an average of $4,046.35. Ordinary life policies issued total 12,942 with a total of $57,785,500 and an average of $4,464.96; 30-year pays number 3,149 with an aggregate of $15,010,500 and an average of $4,768.75; 7,293 have gotten 30-year endowments to the amount of $28,917,500 or an average of $3,962.39, and 4,740 have taken out endowment policies that will mature when they are 62 years old. Their total reaches $20,879,000 with an average of $4,404.85. The total amount for these 122,810 is $405,844,000 or an average of $3,304.65.

The monthly plan of paying the premiums received the largest vote in this bunch with 59,407. There are 28,608 who will pay quarterly, 17,671 semi-annually, and 17,124 annually.

Regardless of how long a service man's insurance has lapsed or been cancelel and regardless of how long he has been discharged from the service, a special ruling of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance permits him to reinstate at any time before July 1, 1920, upon application and payment of only two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance he wishes to reinstate, together with a satisfactory statement of health.

OUT OF SEASON.

Waiter—What was your order, sir? I'm sorry to say I have forgotten it.

Diner—I gave it so long ago I don't remember, but I'll change it, for it would be out of season now, anyway. —Boston Transcript.

A TOO-DARK HORSE.

"Don't you think our friend Crossus might loom up as a dark horse?"

"No," declared Senator Sorghum, "record's too shady. It would require a great deal of whitewashing to qualify him as a dark horse."—The Washington Star.

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Oakland — 5-passenger, entirely rebuilt.
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Two Buick Light Sixes, rebuilt —good tires.
—good tires—newly painted.
Model 75 Stephens, 5-passenger, newly painted; five good tires. $1,250.
1 red Sport Model Stephens, Victoria top, black wire wheels; new Fisk cord tires. Every part of this car is new from factory. $2,000.
1 7-passenger Peerless, slightly used, bumper and extra tire; $2,000.
1 new Cole Aerial 8 with all extra equipment; driven only 617 miles; $3,250.
1 red Sport Model Stephens, owned by Maj. Wheeler; equipped with front and rear spring bumpers and with over size U. S. cord tires; driven less than 600 miles. $2,250.
1 red Sport Model Stephens, 1920 model, used as demonstrator in city for past three months. Practically new. $2,000.
Universal Motor Co.
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Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

May 15, were returning from the Country Club at Little Rock. The car they were riding jumped a viaduct and fell fifty feet to the tracks below. The two officers with him were killed. He was seriously injured. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

BATTERY D.

Capt. Joseph A. Fortin Commanding.

Battery D was given the honor of entering one of its guns in the Third Division horse show. As in the days of yore Battery D lived up to its name and turned out a winning gun. After working for two weeks under difficulties and scraping with glass and tin we were able to turn out a gun that far surpassed the Tenth, although the judges awarded first prize to both of the regiments. Sgt. Hallet was chief of section, Kennedy and Forchettie were drivers, and Dawson and Pendleton painted the gun. Due to the fact that the whole battery gave a hand and helped clean the gun and harness, Capt. Fortin has decided to add more money to the prize we received, which was twenty dollars, and give to the entire battery a spcial dinner next Sunday. Our old friend Poucher is to be an honorary guest in appreciation for the aid he gave us on the horses.

Allen Deaton has been discharged and is now at his home in Middletown, Ohio. He made the men envious of him when he left in a stepping-out suit, telling them the first thing he would do would be to sit down to a real mother-made dinner.

DeCosta also has been discharged. The good wishes of the battery go with them and we wish them the best of luck in the old, but now new civilian life.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. G. J. Downing Commanding.

And still they keep on coming to the 18th Field Artillery. What? Recruits of course.

The Enlisted Men's Club has taken on a new look with the new porch around it.

If the old men keep on getting discharged from the regiment, by the end of June there will be nothing but recruits in the regiment.

BATTERY F.

Capt. A. C. Waters Commanding.

The following men of this battery were discharged last week: Sergeant Miller, Sergeant Winkleman, Corporal Zook, Corporal Givens, Chief Mechanic Jangolski, Mechanic Williams, Wagoner Korsalek and Wagoner Lucas.

Pvt. 1st Class Hollis and Private Gray of this organization are spending a ten-day furlough at their homes.

Corporal Plum from all appearances will soon be looked over by some scout of the big leagues. He is sure playing fast ball this season.

BATTERY C.

Capt. A. M. Post Commanding.

This has been a very bad week for Battery C as we have lost quite a number of good men.

Sgt. Harry Brandt is still on recruiting duty in the Sunny South.

Cook B. W. Kirch is soon to be married to a Little Rock girl.

Corporal Kajzer says that the wedding bells are soon to ring for him.

Cpl. Bill Fliag has got a special duty job, after three years of effort to attain that goal.

1st Sgt. Fagan has had considerable difficulty in figuring up his monthly salary since the announced increase in pay.

Pvt. Richard M. Brooks is now on special duty at Regimental Headquarters learning to push a pen.

SLIPS THAT COUNT.

Fascinated,
I watched,
Eyes glued on her.
Years ago.
My nerves
Had been shattered
By the slipping of a ribbon.
Was it
To occur again?
Fascinated,
I watched;
It slipped
Over her shoulder.
Down—down!
My heart stopped;
Hers did not.
Calmly
She slipped
The ribon back.—California Pelican.

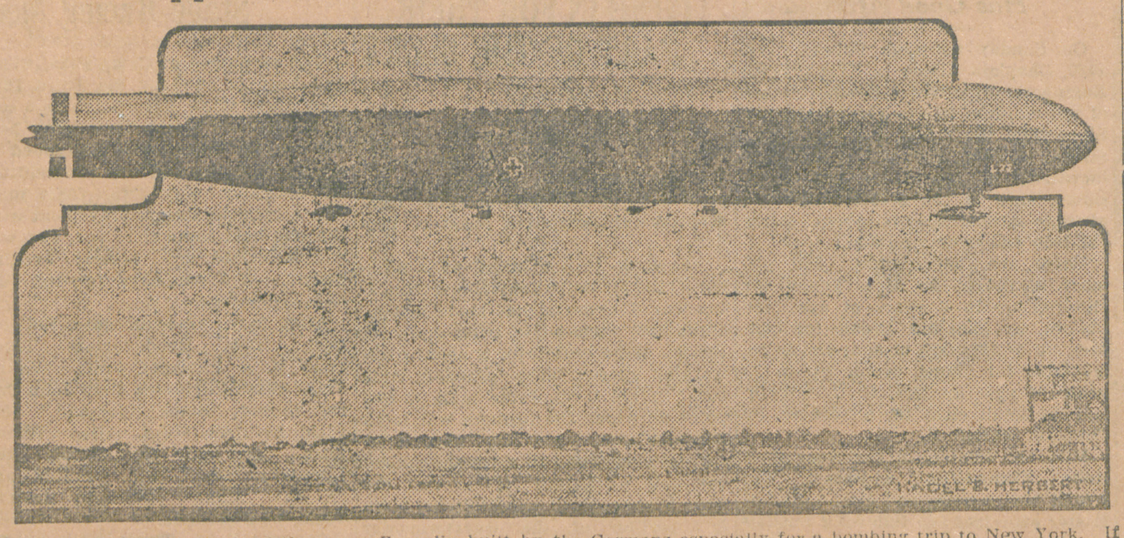
APPROPRIATE.

"Is see where a number of wealthy Americans sojourning in Cuba have formed a club."

"What do they call their organization?"

"The 'Tank Corps.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Zeppelin That Was Built to Bomb New York



This is a photograph of the great Zeppelin built by the Germans especially for a bombing trip to New York. If the war had lasted two weeks longer the American metropolis might have been subjected to a rain of high explosive and incendiary bombs. The picture was brought from Berlin by Col. William Hensley, Jr., United States air service.

Overseas Issues of "Stars and Stripes" in One Bound Volume

"The Watch on the Rhine" is now handling the sale of the overseas edition of "The Stars and Stripes" to members of the Third Division and others interested. There were seventy-one issues of that paper in France. Each ssue consised of eight pages, 18 1-3 inches wide by 24 1-4 inches long. The first issue came from the press February 8, 1918, the last June 13, 1919.

As every overseas man knows, "The Stars and Stripes" is brimming over with human interest throughout its seventy-one issues. Little events that happened from the base ports to the Rhine are chronicled; such items as the Bolshevik hens who refused to lay eggs because they were rented to the American Army, the story of the Government mule who went A. W. O. L. and took up his residence with a Frenchman and refused to perform any labor outside of eating.

Poets' Column Widely Read.

Then there is the army poets' column, the most widely read of all the features, the liar's column and the letters from Henry's pal to Henry, Wallgren's humorous strips—all the spontaneous wit and humor of two million hard-boiled disciples of the broad grin, makes the overseas issue a gold mine of hearty laughs.

"The Stars and Stripes" is real history—not the cut and dried variety one associates with the school room—but a living, breathing record of the greatest war of all time. It is the history of a sort that grips the heart and stirs the emotions, for it rings with the sincerity of the man who had a glimpse of hell and came back smiling.

If you want a copy of the volume, securely bound, with a beautiful raised design in colors handsomely engraved upon a khaki background. Send in your order to "The Watch on the Rhine" today, accompanied by $2 using the coupon. The whole cost of the book is $12, and it will be forwarded C. O. D. for the balance, or $10, upon receipt of your order.

OBSERVING BOY SCOUT WEEK

The week of May 23 to May 30 will be observed throughout the land as Boy Scout week, and everywhere boys who are scouts will participate in the program of activities planned to emphasize the outdoor features of the scout program.

The great success of the Boy Scout movement has naturally created the demand for a much wider and more rapid extension of the benefits of the movement to the boys not already reached, and the objective of Boy Scout week will be to stimulate this interest. It is also intended that the campaign shall give every community an opportunity to show its appreciation of the achievements of the Boy Scouts locally and nationally and to give definite recognition to the value of the Boy Scout movement.

For Sunday, May 23, the opening day of Boy Scout week, special services in which the Scouts will participate are planned for churches of all denominations. Programs of various scouting activities will be held through the week and Friday, May 28, will be observed as hike and camp day, with every one of the 17,154 local scout troops getting into the woods.

Saturday the 29th will be field day, with competitions in tent pitching, fire building, wall scaling, signaling, tower and bridge building and demonstrations of first aid and life saving.

During the celebration of Boy Scout week all those who became associate members of the national council, Boy Scouts of America, during Boy Scout week in June, 1919, will be given an opportunity, through the local chairman or direct by mail, to again express their interest in the boyhood of the nation by renewing their membership. An effort will be made to secure many new associate members.

A Hawaiian by the name of Ii, who served in Uncle Sam's Army during the war, lays claim to having the shortest surname in the American Army. A veteran of the Third Division, however, is ready to split honors with the hulu-hulu dancer. His name

HELPED TO WIN GREAT WAR

Many Thousands of Chinese Laborers Took Useful Part in the Recent Conflict.

A little known but interesting sidelight on the World war is the fact that China was represented in the great conflict by 150,000 laborers, of whom 100,000 worked with the English forces, and 50,000 with the French.

They were recruited in China from the low or coolie-labor classes in units of 500 men. During the early days of the war and up to the middle of 1917 they were sent in transports down through the Indian ocean, up the Red sea and over the Mediterranean sea past Gibraltar to France. But submarines in the Mediterranean made travel too perilous and the route was changed. The balance of the 300 units of 500 men each were then sent over the Pacific to Vancouver, B. C., where the Canadian Pacific would transfer across our continent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence across the Atlantic to France.

Each man's queue had been cut off and an identification disk, or "bracelet," in army vernacular, placed around his wrist. He was given 60 cents a day, two-thirds of which was set aside for his family or dependents in China—more money than he ever knew about before in a month—and this proved to be a magnet which drew thousands upon thousands of coolies to the recruiting station at Tientsin.

GIVEN PRIVILEGE IN WAR

Channel Islanders for Centuries Were Not Forced to Take Part in Britain's Conflicts.

For over two centuries the Channel Islands were allowed to remain neutral in any war that England might undertake. This singular privilege was granted to them by Edward IV., and was not revoked till the reign of William and Mary. It was granted as a reward for the loyalty of the islanders, whose commerce with the neighboring coasts of Brittany and Normandy was constantly being interrupted by the numerous wars. Even the pope joined in enforcing the right, and by a bull dated 1483 Sextus IV. threatened to excommunicate any one who violated the order. On the whole, it is fairly rigidly observed, and when a Guernsey vessel was taken in the channel by a privateer of Morlaix, the islanders with their boat were released, but a few Englishmen on board, with their merchandise, were captured. The privilege does not seem to have been of any great commercial value, for when it was withdrawn the islanders made more money than before by fitting their vessels out as privateers.

THE AGE OF GAS.

Our civilization, Secretary Lane recently remarked, is a product of power plus steel. He went on to characterize the age in which we are living as the age of gas, on the ground that such an expression was justified by the extent to which gas fuel is employed in the fundamental processes of our basic industries. It is interesting to note, in view of this estimate, figures on our gas industry which have just been compiled. From these it appears that 1,166 artificial gas companies in the United States are now supplying more than 300,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas of one sort or another to 8,500,000 customers.—Scientific American.

At the end of April the strength of the U. S. Army was 233,963. Of this number 16,807 were doing duty on the Rhine.

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AUTHOR DESCRIBES MEETING AT WHICH TRUCE WAS SIGNED

Germany's appeal for an armistice on November 7, 1918, met with the laconic reply, "I have no terms," from Marshal Foch to Erzberger and the other plenipotentiaries, according to Raymond Recouly (Captain X), French biographer of Foch and Joffre, in an article entitled "What Foch Really Said," which appears in the May issue of Scribner's Magazine.

Captain Recouly, describing the historic scene of the morning of November 11, when the Generalissimo of the allied forces, attended by a few members of his staff, signed the documents in a railway dining car in a forest near Rethonde, a town between Compiegne and Soissons, decclared "the sight of butter seemed to fill the German envoys with joy."

The radio from the Germans asking for "a cessation of hostilities in the name of humanity" was received by Foch shortly after midnight on the 7th, and at 1:25 a. m. on the 8th Foch sent back his answer:

"The German plenipotntiaries will have to go to the outpost on the main road from Maubeuge-la-Capelle-Guise."

From this point they were taken by delayed stages to Rethonde, which they reached about 7 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later they were in the presence of the commander of the conquering allied armies.

"There was a cold salute," says Captain Recouly, "a bow in return; no presentations. The Germans took their places at the table in the dining car, where their names were written, and remained standing. The officers seemed embarrassed and upset. Not so the civilians, who did not seem to care at all. They talked familiarly together; it was impossible to believe that their country's fate was hanging in the balance, and that they were there to sign the most 'Kolossal' capitulation the world had ever seen."

Foch's piercing eyes, gruff voice and curt manner were impressive.

"To whom have I the honor of speaking?" he asked.

The Germans replied.

"What is the object of your visit?" he asked. Then followed this dialogue:

Erzberger. "We have come to inquire into the terms of an armistice, to be concluded on land ,on sea and in the air."

Foch: "I have no terms to submit to you."

Count Oberndorf, the diplomatist in the German party, interceded:

"If the Marshal prefers, we may say that we are here to learn the conditions on which the Allies would be willing to grant us an armistice."

Foch: "I have no terms."

Erzberger, drawing forth a greasy papr.

"President Wilson has informed our Government that Marshal Foch has been invested with the power of submitting the Allies' conditions to the German plenipotentiaries."

Foch: "I will let you know the Allies' conditions when you have asked for an armistice." Do you ask for an armistice?"

"Ja," exclaimed Obendorf and Erzberger together.

Foch: "In that case I will read you the terms drawn up by the allied Governments."

He sat down and the reading began. It lasted an hour, for the document had to be translated. The Germans pleaded for an immediate suspension of hostilities and for time to permit the Berlin Government to examine the terms. Again Foch spoke:

"I am but the mouthpiece of the allied Governments. It is those Governments that has drawn up the conditions of the armistice, limiting the delay to 72 hours' duration. I have, therefore, no power to suspend hostilities without their authorization."

The Germans at once dispatched a messenger to Spa, with credentials and the request that his journey to Berlin be "facilitated." When the messenger reached the German outposts, it is related, the troops were so demoralized that they fired upon his white flag. Promiscuous volley firing continued and the emissary was unable to reach his destination until the next day. Meanwhile the German envoys had notified Foch of their difficulty and Foch agreed to permit them to send a German officer to Berlin by air. A plane was equipped and ready for the flight when word was received that the messenger had reached Berlin.

Captain Recouly declares the armistice was signed because Foch and his staff were convinced Germany was already in the throes of a revolution. The armistice envoys painted a "black picture" of conditions. While the German Government was analyzing the terms the plenipotentiaries remained near Foch in the forest at Rethonde. They were permitted to leave their train and, guarded by armed soldiers, exercise in the open air. On the afternoon of the 10th, Foch informed Erzberger, the head of the delegation, that hostilities would be resumed at 11 a. m. the next day. At 7 o'clock on the night of November 10 the following radio message was intercepted by the French:

"German Government to German Plenipotentiaries: The plenipotentiaries are authorized to sign the armistice. (Signed) The Chancellor of the Empire." Three ciphered figures at the end of the message proved its authenticity. More than twelve hours of deliberation and debate over the "harsh" terms followed. Foch granted some concessions and refused the others.

Subsequently the wearied French, English and Germans appended their singatures to the document, and, by prearrangement, six hours after the signing, or 11 a. m. of the morning of the 11th, operations ceased along all the fronts. Four years of warfare, which had cost more than 9,000,000 lives, were at an end.—New York Times.

LARGEST RADIO STATION TO BE ON LONG ISLAND

As a site for the largest wireless plant in the world, the purchase of 6,000 acres at Rocky Point, L. I., about seven miles from Port Jefferson, was announced May 15th by Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation, says the New York Times.

The estimated cost of the plant is about $10,000,000, and work will be begun immediately, Mr. Nally said. The new station will have a diameter of more than three miles, with seventy-two sets of antennae radiating from a central power house. Each antenna will be strung to 400-foot self-supporting steel towers set up a mile and a half away from the central power house.

The station will be divided into five units—one for communication with Argentina, one with France, one with Scandinavia, one with Germany, and one with Italy and Poland. The tract acquired by the Radio Corporation is in the vicinity of the Nikola Tesla radio tower at Shoreham, which was destroyed by the Government in June, 1917, through fear that the plant might be in private communication with Germany.

The most powerful radio plant in the world operating at present is at Nauem, Germany, a few miles outside of Berlin. The new plant at Bordeaux, France, built during the war by the United States Navy and taken over by the French Government after the armistice, will be the largest station in the world when it begins operation within a few weeks. It has eight towers each 800 feet high, but the Bordeaux station will be completely outstripped by the new Radio Corporation Station with its 72 towers at Rocky Point.

Due to the Alexanderson alternators and multiple antennae, which are controlled exclusively by the Radio Corporation, the towers at Rocky Point will not be as high as at other transoceanic stations. The plant will require but half the ordinary power of other sending plants.

THE HIDDEN FACE.

"Hello! Is this Mr. Jigson?"

"Yes."

"This is Smith. Can I borrow your auto for this afternoon?"

"Why, no. I shouldn't think you'd have the face to ask for it."

"I haven't. That's why I'm asking over the phone."—Boston Transcript.

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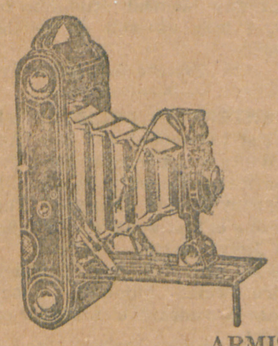

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DATA SHOW RISE OF FOOD COSTS

Startling Increases in Prices Revealed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ONION A STRONG CLIMBER

Potatoes and Sugar Increase Considerably in Price Since January—Corn Flakes Only Article to Hold Firm.

Washington—Startling increases in prices of some foodstuffs in the year of 1919, from January, 1919, to January, 1920—an increase of 120 per cent in onions, for instance—and recorded in a chart prepared by Royal Meeker, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor, which is published in the Monthly Labor Review, the official publication of the department.

The chart, which appears upon casual observation to be an illustration of the sun's rays or an optical vision, is found upon close inspection to be hardly so harmless an apparition. Forty-one articles of everyday food were kept track of for the year, retail prices for various cities in the country being recorded. It was found that twenty-five of these forty-one articles had increased in price; the others in the main showed decreases, only one article, package corn flakes, holding firm for a year.

Onions a Strong Climber.

The humble onion—which, despite its humbleness is the base of many foods prepared by the poorer of the foreign families—sold for 4.1 cents on Jan. 15, 1919; a year later the price recorded is 9 cents, an increase of 120 per cent.

Cabbage was next in line with a 98 per cent ascent, while the other foods which showed an upward trend, with their percentage of increases, were: Potatoes, 69; granulated sugar, 65; raisins, 53; prunes, 47; coffee, 41; rice, 31; flour (wheat), 23; rolled oats, 18; canned salmon, 16; bananas, 11; oleomargarine and strictly fresh eggs, 10; bread, 8; fresh milk and corn meal, 6; hens, butter, 5; evaporated milk, storage eggs, 4; lard, macaroni, 2; lamb, tea, 1.

Hurrah! Beans Are Cheaper.

The articles which showed a decrease and the percentage of decreases recorded were; Navy beans, 18; plate beef, 26; bacon, 14; canned tomatoes, 11; chuck roast, baked beans, 10; pork chops, 8; ham, canned corn, 6; round steak, 5; rib roast, 4; cheese, canned peas, 2; sirloin steak, oranges, 1.

Potatoes and sugar have increased considerably in price, especially in Chicago, since January, so that the present comparative figures on those two items would show appreciably larger percentages of increases now than the federal record shows for January of this year.

Another tabulation in the same bulletin lists percentage of price increases since 1913, the high lights of which are 101 per cent increase for pork chops, 102 for lamb, 107 for hens, 121 for lard, 123 for strictly fresh eggs, 143 for storage eggs, 45 for wheat flour, 120 for corn meal, and last, but by no means least, a 238 increase in potatoes and a 207 raise in granulated sugar. There were no items showing a decrease for that period.

WAR AND FUTURE OF ART

Fresh Creative Force May Reasonably Be Hoped for, Is Conclusion of Noted Writer.

As for the action of the world's great war upon the world's great art, it is a theme too vast for easy handling, writes Agnes Repplier in Art and Life, New York. It was said in the spring of 1915 that the Quartier Latin had ceased to produce, having nothing which breathless humanity could pause to look at. Death took its toll of artists and month after month saw the blighting of hope, as men died with their work undone.

Mr. Pennell, an acute, but not a sanguine observer, says plainly that new inspiration—as a result of the conflict—is not to be hoped for. Yet if national fervor was fed by the simplicities of art, by the cartoon, the verses of the trench, the "half articulate songs" that set the soldier's blood atingling, it is reasonable to believe that the high tide of human passion will not ebb before impregnating a lethargic world with fresh creative force.

Rodin, brooding over the darkest hour and minimizing no peril or calamity, spoke with heroic assurance of the future: "Our young soldiers and our old cathedrals fall that there may flourish again a youth, pure, ardent, healthy, hostile to materialism, keen for spirituality; and that a renewed and sublime art may spring from the soil washed and fertilized by blood."

SACRIFICE.

"You may not realize it," said Mrs. Gabb, "but you are selfish. You think only of your own comfort. What have you ever done to save other men suffering and misery?"

"What have I ever done?" growled Mr. Gabb. "Huh! I married you, didn't I?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Immigration to U. S. Has No Equal in the History of the World

"History records no similar movement of population which in rapidity or volume can equal this," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, speaking of the immigration to this country during the 144 years of its existence. "Compared to it the hordes that invaded Europe from Asia, great and enormous as they were, were insignificant.

"Of the 33,000,000 who have come more than 14,000,000 still live among us, and their children and children's children are now in good truth bone of our bone and blood of our blood. Not long ago America crossed the 100,000,000 line in the number of its citizens, and it is interesting to note the composition of that population.

"To begin with, there are 11,000,000 colored people. Then there are 14,500,000 people of foreign birth among us. In addition to these there are 14,000,000 children of foreign born fathers and native mothers, or vice versa. When all these have been deducted from the 100,000,000 only 54,000,000 remain of full white native ancestry.

"Yet the 35,000,000 American people who are of foreign born stock—that is, foreign born or the children of foreign born parents—includes some of the most illustrious citizens of our republic. Even the president of the United States himself has only one ancestor who was born in America, and the list is long and notable of statesmen, captains of industry, leaders of finance, investors, makers of literature and progress, who have strains of blood not more than one generation on this side of the sea.

"An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of our government Great Britain has contributed 8,400,000 of her people and Germany more than 6,000,000. Ireland with more than 4,000,000, the rest of Great Britain with a little less than 4,000,000, an Scandinavia, with something less than 2,000,000, have, together with Germany, contributed more than half of the total immigration to our shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

"When we take the German immigration of the United States between 1776 and 1890 and compare it with that from other countries, a somewhat startling result, and one usually unsuspected, is disclosed. The total arrivals of aliens in those 114 years aggregated 15,098,000, of whom more than 6,000,000 were British and Irish and 5,125,000 were Germans, which shows that one alien out of every three arriving in America during more than a century of our existence was a German. Only Great Britain shows a greater proportion.

"Since 1890 the trend has been very different. With more than 17,000,000 immigrant arrivals since that date, only 1,023,000 have been Germans. If from this number a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland and those who have died since their arrival, it will be seen that there are fewer than a million former subjects of the Kaiser in this country who have not been here more than twenty-six years. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us less than a million fail to have a background of birth or long residence in America behind them.

"It is interestng to note the other foreign elements that have entered into the makeup of American population since 1776. What a wealth of blood that wonderful little island, Ireland, has given us. More Irish have crossed the seas to become part of us than have remained behind. It is remarkable that so small an island—smaller, indeed, than the State of Maine—could in a century and a half send us enough people to duplicate the present population of eleven of our states having an agergate area as large as the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary together.

"Austria stands next on the list of contributors. Italy has sent us enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico while England and Scotland's contribution 3,889,000 in all, together with Ireland's 4,500,000, gives a total of 8,389,000, or plenty to populate all the States lying west of Texas and the Dakotas. The Russions who have come to our shores number 3,419,000."

MESSENGER OF CHEER.

He is a big game hunter, and was talking of his happy experiences in the out-of-doors. Then the talk drifted to old friends back in the old home town.

"Whatever became of So-and-So?" one friend asked the hunter.

"Oh, hadn't you heard? He's in jail."

"You dont' tell me?"

"Yep, I went down to the jail to see him the other day."

"That was a friendly thing to do. What did you talk about?"

"Oh, outdoor life!"—Indianapolis News

THE MAIN OBJECT.

"I intend to start on a sea voyage tomorrow."

"Are you going because you want to get a view of reconstructed Europe?"

"No; I am going because I want to get a drink."—Baltimore American.

Many Peculiar Cases Put Before War Claims Board

After assisting in saving the country several hundred millions of dollars through adjusting more than 24,000 war contracts which were abruptly terminated by the armistice, the Technical Advisory Committee of the War Claims Board of the War Department is about to be dissolved, says the New York Times. The committee, which was composed of experts in practically every branch of engineering and manufacturing, was organized to meet the critical situation which developed as soon as the War Claims Board attempted to settle the 30,000 contracts in existence at the close of the war.

The greater number of these contracts involved questions of a highly technical nature, and it was to settle these that the Technical Committee was organized. Many of the contracts involved had been let on a basis of the war lasting four or five years more; the great majority had been placed during the last six months of the conflict. An idea of their scope is obtained when it is understood that there were more than 20,000 contractors who, in turn, had let sub-contracts to more than 200,000 others. In fact, to have finished the war contracts for munitions and supplies of every conceivable nature which were in existence on Armistice Day would have meant the tying up of practically 60 per cent of the manufacturing resources of this country.

An outstanding feature of the great work of the investigations which were completed by the Technical Committee is the fact that, contrary to general belief, more than 99 per cent of the contractors were found to be scrupulously honest in their dealings with Uncle Sam.

Wide Range of Claims.

Some of the claims adjusted were distinctly of an extraordinary nature. They ranged from the adjustment of the great power contracts in the Pittsburgh district, which involved 1,900,000,000 horse power, to the rearrangement of the rabbit-meat industry which had sprung up in Kansas. Incidentally, the castor oil contracts—the oil to be used for Liberty motors—have come up before the Technical Committee. The fact that the entire amount of more than three and a half billion dollars worth of war contracts was settled at 12 per cent of their total face value shows that real Americanism pervades the industries of this country.

"It is the biggest job of arbitration the world has ever known," is the way in which a prominent member of the Administration characterized the work of "unscrambling the war."

One of the most highly technical contracts, and one which required deep investigation, was that affecting the power supply of the Pittsburgh district. This district, the chief products of which were munitions and steel of every kind, was practically tied up in Government work during the last year of the war. Additions were built to plants, thousands of new employes were added, and as soon as the contracts were well under way a serious power shortage developed. Only 40 per cent of the necessary power was available and the munitions companies were forced to arrange their shops so that they could use the power in rotation.

This cut down the possible output practically 60 per cent, and the Government immediately undertook to provide the additional power needed. Contracts were made with three companies to supply 1,900,000,000 kilowat hours of electric power, which at the ordinary New York rate would be worth about $165,000,000. This meant an increase of 1,900,000 horse power, and the Government agreed to assist in financing the construction of the new power plants.

When the armistice came these plants were not completed, and there was a clause in the contracts whereby the Government agreed to use power for a certain length of time. In addition, the contracts bound the Government to pay its proportion of the cost of the plants on a basis of their value three years after the signing of peace. In settling these power contracts all these factors had to be considered. The Technical Committee solved the problems in a manner which was considered fair to all concerned.

The Rabbit-Meat Case

In contrast to the power contracts was the settlement of the rabbit-meat claims. These arose from an excess of patriotism and were not covered by contracts. When food conservation was being advertised as generally necessary, a public-spirited citizen of Hutchinson, Kan., received information that the War Department would be glad to obtain a supply of rabbit meat for the men in training camps. History does not state just where the Hutchinson man obtained this information, but he made all speed for New York and there obtained the financial backing he needed.

Shortly afterward there began a wholesale slaughter of rabbits in the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kan. Three carloads of ammunition arrived there and was distributed to all those who agreed to procure rabbits. A packing plant was erected, and there ensued a perfect deluge of rabbits of all kinds, from the domseticated Belgian hares to the fleet-footed jackrabbits of the Western prairies.

As soon as a carload of cold storage rabbit meat was ready it was shipped to a nearby training camp. To the dismay of the rabbit man, the Quartermaster refused to accept it, holding that "it was not an article of issue," as Government regulations have it. It then developed that the War Department could not use the rabbit meat and the carload was shipped to New York. The markets there refused to absorb it, and in despair it was shipped to England, the impression being that the British were quite hungry enough by that time to relish Kansas rabbit. However, fate intervened, the ship was set on fire by shells from a German U-boat and the rabbit meat was entirely destroyed.

When the war ended there were more than 300,000 rabbit carcasses in storage. These were finally sold as fertilizer to farmers in the vicinity of Hutchinson. The promoters of the rabbit meat "war baby" appearel to the War Claims Board and the Technical Committeee passed on their claim. A settlement resulted which the claimant accepted as satisfactory, despite the fact that it represented only a small fraction of the amount claimed.

Demand For Castor Oil.

An interetsing claim advised on by the Technical Committee was that arising from the unprecedented demand for castor oil which the Liberty motors developed. Castor oil was then the only oil these motors could use, and when it was decided to produce Liberty motors by the tens of thousands the Government set out procuring an adequate supply of this lubricant. All the castor oil beans in the world would not have made a sufficient quantity of oil, even if the allied airplanes had not needed their supply. The Government sent out scouts all over the South to induce the farmers to plant castor oil beans, and more than 8,000 agriculturists put in crops.

Probably the greatest castor oil acreage in the world was planted in the Southern States during that period, the seed being supplied by the Department of Agriculture. Farmers plowed up other crops to put in castor oil beans, and the Government scouts did everything possible to insure a tremendous supply of castor oil. In some cases men were even exempted from military service to grow the beans, because the need was so vital.

However, there followed a sad awakening. The bean vines grew luxuriantly, but there was less than one bean pod per plant, and there was procactilly no crop. Investigation showed that while the seed had been successfully imported, the small insect which fertilizes the plant had been forgotten.

As the result of this futile castor oil culture there was lodged with the War Claims Board claims aggregating several millions of dollars, and additional claims are still coming in. So far no basis of settlement has been arrived at, but the farmers seem satisfied that they will get a "square deal."

Other claims of all kinds were adjuststed through the advice of the Technical Committee, and it is stated that not more than 1 per cent of the $3,500,000,000 worth of claims went through without change, although a satisfactory settlement was reached in all but a score of cases.

A CURE BY PROXY.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise, such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."

"This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription.

"When do I take it, doctor?"

"You don't take it. You give it to the cat in some milk."—Maritime Baptist.

HOW $12 BACK PAY BECAME CAUGHT IN MASS OF RED TAPE

An example of red tape which has set all Washington laughing is the fruitless effort of Clarence J. Vaughn, a discharged soldier, to get $12 back pay. He has been trying to get it ever since he was discharged from the service, December 12, 1918.

When Vaughn was released from the army, Major Durkee, the disbursing officer, sent the soldier a $12 remittance by registered mail, but as it was sent to the wrong address it was returned. Major Durkee then sent another registered letter to Vaughn at his home in Marquette, Mich. This was received, but contained no money. Vaughn took the matter up with the War Department and Major Burke, and also with Representative James of his district in Michigan.

After some correspondence, Representative James was given to understand that if Mr. Vaughn would furnish a bond, with two responsible bondsmen, he would be paid. The representative was also informed that Vaughn "should be cautioned that the instructions attached to the bond of indemnity must be followed absolutely, as the bond, when completed, must be approved by the Treasury Department prior to the payment of the duplicate check."

These instructions were followed absolutely, says Mr. James, "red tape and all"; the bond was executed and forwarded to the War Department March 1, 1919, but on July 9, 1919, Representative James was informed by the War Department that it had been discovered that Major Durkee had sent "currency" to Vaughn instead of a check, and therefore the Post Office Department, instead of the War Department, was responsible.

"After a good deal of correspondence and conversation with the Post Office Department," says Representative James, "I was informed that nothing could be done until Major Durkee could be found and interviewed by a Post Office Inspector. I was also informed that it would be necessary to get an affidavit signed and sworn to by Major Durkee that he had really sent the $12 in currency.

"Major Durkee was finally found in Texas and said he had sent out thousands of letters and did not remember anything about the one sent to Mr. Vaughn. The Post Office Department said it 'was sorry but nothing can be done until the affidavit is secured.'

"Under date of January 8, 1920, or about thirteen months after Mr. Vaughn had been discharged, I was told in part: 'I have to state that the case is still under investigation, with a view to fixing responsibility for the refining, if possible, in the event it cannot be definitely determined that the letter was rifled while in the custody of the Postal service.'

"All this was just as clear as mud to me," continued Representative James. "I asked for further information and I gathered that about the only way the Post Office Department would or could pay was to have the man who stole the money come forward and admit his theft."

Representative James said he was also informed that:

"Inasmuch as the letter in question was mailed under cover of an official penalty envelope, without payment of postage, indemnity in this case is not applicable. However, if further investigation results in fixing responsbility for the rifling upon a postal employe, consideration will be given to the matter of attempting recovery of the amount involved from such employe in order that claimant may be reimbursed."

In other words, so Mr. James interpreted it, although the registry fee had been paid, the Post Office Department stated that it assumed no responsibility because the envelope was franked instead of posted with a two-cent stamp.

"We then called the attention of the War Department to the matter," said Mr. James, "and were informed that they had sent out thousands of registered letters in franked envelopes, and it was their contention that the Post Office Department should take the responsibility, and they would take the matter up with that department and would inform us. That was several months ago, and I presume that there is still a debeate between the War Department and the Post Office Department, as to whether or not money sent to a soldier by registered mail, and stolen, should be paid to the soldier ,and if so, by what department."

Representative James says Mr. Vaughan is not concerned about the amount of money involved, but he is insistent that the principle is wrong. Therefore, the matter promises to be fought out to a conclusion.—New York Times.

I've had a shave,
Am feeling fine;
I read the ad
In the "Watch on the Rhine."

If you want service
That's simply grand,
Walk one block south
From the Jitney Stand.

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Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice President — S. P. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.
OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

Join the Loyal Order Of Moose

HON. B. D. BRICKHOUSE

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Founder of Mooseheart.

O. D. LONGSTRETH

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

In joining the Loyal Order of Moose one gets the very essence of fraternalism. It is founded upon the highest and noblest principles which give to man that true fellowship and assistance in time of need. Mooseheart, the Home of the Orphan, is the pride of every Loyal Moose; in that institution is put into practice the ideals of the world's greatest sociologist. If for no other reason the time and money invested by our members is well spent in the support of an institution which is a wonderful example for men and women with high ideals, who would work for the good of others.

HON. BEN D. BRICKHOUSE,
Mayor of Little Rock, Ark.

I have followed the birth, growth and development of the Mooseheart idea since its inception. I became identified with the movement while I was on the faculty of the Arkansas State Normal, and realized that it was pioneering a desirable train for modern educators to follow; it is pointing the way to the solution of the world problem of how best to care for widows, aged and orphans, without alms or charity. It affords an example of the highest type of philanthropy, education and 100 per cent Americanism, administered unselfishly by great Americans having the ideal of American efficiency constantly before them. I am proud of my small part in the great movement, and hope the day will speedily come when the leading educators, preachers, philanthropists, business men and leaders of Arkansas will take a more active interest therein.

O. D. LONGSTRETH.

The Loyal Order of Moose vocational school was designated by the government as the best place in the United States to teach soldiers cement work, and 150 every six weeks took the course, and now that the war has ended, this great order is rehabilitating 100 soldiers who have returned, teaching them and preparing them for the commercial fight of life.

* * *

Twenty-nine of the thirty-one students at Mooseheart who were eligible to volunteer in the navy were accepted. Two failed to pass physically.

TO THE BOYS OF THE THIRD DIVISION

* * *

The Loyal Order of Moose are sincerely proud of the part that the members located at Camp Pike are taking in their Moose membership in Little Rock Lodge. We only wish there were thousands more of the boys in khaki that could give our order an opportunity to give them cheerful and patriotic greeting into our order. We now have two officers of the lodge from the Third Regular Division, and they are showing their mental worth now as they showed their fighting ability during the war. We again congratulate our boys.

WHAT A MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE WILL DO FOR YOU

A membership in the Loyal Order of Moose with an initiation fee of $10.00 and dues of $1.00 per month—

First—Will give you the benefit of all Social, Recreational and Educational features of the local Lodge.

Second—Will give you a sick benefit of $7.00 per week.

Third—Grants your estate a funeral allowance of $100.00.

Fourth—Provides for your children and your widow, **for the mother is never separatetd from her children,** the privilege of admission to Mooseheart in case of your death.

No other organization confers such a measure of protection for so little an outlay.

JOIN THE MOOSE

CLIP THIS COUPON AND BRING IT WITH YOU, OR MAIL.

E. S. WESTON,
District Supervisor,
Moose Home, Little Rock, Ark.:

I hereby make application for membership in the Loyal Order of Moose, that I may assist in the great work at Mooseheart.

Name.....

Street No.....

City..... State.....

This advertisement prepared by the Publicity Committee of the Organization Department of Lodge 507, Loyal Order of Moose, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the work of Mooseheart.

A. W. Wright, Chairman
Ben D. Brickhouse O. D. Longstreth
R. M. Michaels Geo. W. Hymel